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Reich Acts to Bring Youth Into Governmental Groups; About Half Have Volunteered

National Socialists Instructed to 'Open Way'

To Train Citizens

Youth Slogan: 'One Nation, One Reich, One Leader, One School'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The National Socialists are determined to leave no opportunity unexploited for the development of the totalitarian state and the perpetuation of their Weltanschauung—philosophy — through coming generations.

The present year is to be "Young Folks' Year," and all children and youths—except Jews—from 10 to 18 years of age, are soon to be conscripted into a Reich Youth League, where they will receive the training befitting future citizens of the Third Reich. Baldur von Schirach, Hitler Youth Leader, foreshadowed the new development in a recent declaration at Königsberg when he said, "Germany's Youth belongs to the state alone. All who, perhaps from diffidence, have not entered the Hitler Youth will in future have to perform those civic duties which Germany has (the right) to demand of all its young citizens."

Only 50 Per Cent Joined

Hitherto, it had seemed possible that voluntary enlistment would have embraced the great majority of the youth of Germany, but from this new declaration it is clear that less than 50 per cent of them have entered the Hitler Youth and the Bund Deutscher Mädel (German Girls' League), despite the fact that Government officials and members of the armed forces had received instructions to "open the way for their children to enter the Hitler Youth." So that it would appear that the time has come when, to quote from the program laid down in 1933, children should be taken "from those parents who can no longer learn new ways" and should be "educated in what the National Socialist state needs."

This is not to be interpreted as meaning that children are to be forcibly taken away from their parents, but that the proper organizations shall take in hand their development. Home, school and the youth organizations must co-operate, according to Herr von Schirach, the home being responsible for the child's upbringing, but the school for its education, and the youth organizations for its training in character-building and leadership.

Roman Catholics Lag

National Socialist Youth leaders make no secret of the fact that certain difficulties must be removed before these plans become actual. Outstanding among these is the enlistment of Roman Catholic children and youths (Protestant youth organizations were long ago co-ordinated).

The Concordat between this state and the Vatican signed on July 20, 1933, though it settled many issues, left unsettled this important issue of the future of Roman Catholic youth organizations and it is hardly likely that that church will yield control of the young without a struggle.

At present, it is interesting to note that though Roman Catholic organizations are forbidden to have public processions, sports or even to go camping, yet in many districts of the Reich where that religion is strongest the Hitler Youth often comprises less than 20 per cent of the local youth.

They Won Victory

In connection with this struggle between the National Socialist Party and the Roman Catholic Church for the control of children and youth, the National Socialists recently won an important victory in certain districts of Bavaria, when the annual elections for registration of children in undenominational and confessional schools were settled in favor of the former.

In Munich, for example, 65.11 per cent (36,954 children) will attend undenominational schools during the coming school year, in contrast to 34.55 per cent in 1935. In Nuremberg, 82.1 per cent of all the children will attend the undenominational schools—3999 out of 4871 children. The Roman Catholics maintain that this result was achieved through direct or indirect pressure upon the parents, especially in the cases of state or municipal employees.

The National Socialists, for their part, answer that "this is not a hidden attack upon religion" since, in the municipal, undenominational schools, religious instruction is given according to the religious denomination of the child, but that the dividing spirit of confessionalism must not be applied to other subjects in schools in the National Socialist State.

The slogan for school registration, it is held, should be "One Nation, one Reich, one Leader, one School."

Keystone

A Call to Service

National Socialist Youth Calls to the Youth of the Reich to Enlist in Governmental Groups for Citizenship Training

New Education Urged on Basis Of Citizenship

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Feb. 27—Pressing economic and social problems, knocking on all educational doors today, have made themselves heard in the movement for freer, less tradition-bound education. The result is that the annual conference of the Progressive Education Association, opening here today, is hearing less of the development of the child and youth merely as an individual, and more than ever of the importance

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Senate Gasps At Candor Of Holt Charges

West Virginia as Well Is Shaken by Tale of WPA Political Jobbery

All Put On Record

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 — Pages 2925, 2926 and 2927 of the Congressional Record of Feb. 26, issued today, carry one of the most remarkable lists ever published by Congress, inserted by Senator Rush D. Holt (D), of West Virginia, in continuing his charges that the Works Progress Administration of his state is being run as "a factional political machine."

The list enumerates 155 individuals in the Fairmont District of West Virginia alone who are on the executive pay roll of the WPA, together with the title of their job, the county of their work, their annual salary and, finally and most important, the political boss or bosses who recommended them for their positions.

Just Between Senators

An internal Democratic family row is responsible for publication of this list. The feud is between Senator Holt, who will be only 31 next summer, and Senator Matthew M. Neely (D) of the same state, who is up for re-election this fall. The bitter controversy has surpassed anything since the days of Huey Long in the matter of washing dirty linen in public. But whereas Senator Long's vituperative campaigns touched mainly on state patronage, the West Virginia controversy covers one of the agencies that goes to the very center and heart of the New Deal.

If one half of Senator Holt's charges and Senator Neely's countercharges are true, then the whole executive organization of the state's relief work in WPA and the national Youth Administration is polluted with politics, organized in the first instance with an eye to getting a political faction re-elected; not of aiding suffering idle workers.

Holt Disregards Convention

It is the best, and perhaps classic, example of what happens to an ideal, when unprotected by the civil service, that practical politics has recently thrown up.

Senator Holt's tactics, in boldness and disregard of Senate conventions, somewhat resemble Senator Long's. He speaks with the

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Thursday, Feb. 27

Japan—Coup Leaves Tokyo in Confusion

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

Japan concentrated its efforts on the selection of a new Premier. To this end, Emperor Hirohito, the Supreme War Council and Acting Premier Fumio Goto held long deliberations, with ardent militarists seemingly exerting considerable influence.

The rebellious young army extremists, barricaded in police headquarters and army barracks, were reported to be giving ground before some 12,000 loyal troops of the Imperial Guard, who have offered immunity to the rebels if they surrendered.

Order was reported to have been restored in Tokyo, with extra troops patrolling the streets and with ships of the First and Second Fleets standing guard in the harbors of Tokyo and Osaka.

As yet unsubstantiated reports placed the number killed at 80.

Original reports announced that Finance Minister Takahashi had been wounded, but subsequent unconfirmed reports declare he was killed.

Foreign capitals await anxiously the new Cabinet, aware that an ultra-Nationalist Cabinet in place of the moderate Okada Cabinet may cause stresses and strains between Japan and Russia, China and all nations with interests in the Far East.

Report from Monitor's correspondent: Page 1.

Rules Committee—Dismisses Quoddy Charges

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington—With new political tempests breaking over the capital, one that broke last session is cleared up. The House Rules Committee exonerated Thomas Corcoran, New Deal attorney, from the charge of Representative Ralph O. Brewster, that the attorney had threatened to withhold funds from the Passamaquoddy Dam project unless Representative Brewster agreed to vote for the utility bill.

The exoneration applied to both men, who were similarly cleared of any "corrupt practices" in connection with the controversy.

Strikes—El Paso Electric Workers Walk Out

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

El Paso, Texas—Employees of the El Paso Electric Company walked out, just a day short of the anniversary of a similar walkout. A section of Texas and New Mexico was darkened, as people called Governors of both states for help. Lights were blotted out, industrial

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Boston News Today:

3500 Garment Workers Strike and Picket
Carven Claims Refuse Removal Up to Homeowners
Prosperity Indicated by HOLC Loan Payments
Coughlin Appoints New Bay State Union Head
Ways and Means Antibudget Hearing Fizzles
Detectives Used on MacDonald, Curley Admits

These and many other interesting news stories and features about Boston and New England appear in the local section of this edition.

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French Chamber Backs Soviet Pact

Moscow Press Regards Pact as More Vital to France Than Soviet

Own Arms Sufficient

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW — The Franco-Soviet Treaty of Assistance has become more vital to French than to Soviet security, according to the view emphasized in Moscow's official newspapers, commenting upon the recent Paris debates on the subject.

Moscow assumed the attitude that Soviet armament are now sufficiently advanced for her borders to be defended without outside assistance. Pravda, the Communist Party organ summarized Moscow's attitude as follows:

Unity and Confidence

"Soviet citizens are united in comprehending their country's national interests which were based upon peace. Their unity and confidence enable them placidly to watch the struggle in the French Chamber and placidly to await its outcome."

This did not mean, however, that the Soviets were unconcerned about the ratification of the treaty. Only through ratification of such treaties, declared Izvestia, the government organ, will countries seeking peace sufficiently impress with their determination those plotting war.

Strength for Covenant

Izvestia argued that Article 16 of the League Covenant has become a "dead letter" without supplementary treaties of assistance which infuse new life into the Covenant.

Moscow reiterated its view that Germany through rapid rearmament has assumed the central role in Europe, threatening the safety of several countries and especially of France. Far-sighted French statesmen like Joseph Paul-Boncour, and the late Louis Barthou, it is held, understood this when they initiated the negotiations leading to the Franco-Soviet Treaty.

With the passage of time Moscow expresses the conviction that European insecurity has increased rather than lessened.

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Defensive Provisions Against Aggressor

Salient provisions of the Franco-Soviet Mutual Aid Treaty follow:

Article I: In case of aggression against either power, they agree to consult on measures to apply Article X of the League of Nations Covenant, which guarantees territorial integrity.

Article II: "Immediate help and assistance" in case of attack on either power.

Article III: Mutual aid and assistance under Article XVI of Covenant against aggression by a League member, and under Article XVII against a non-member.

Article IV: League obligations unimpaired by this pact.

Article V: This pact to be registered at Geneva.

Military Aid Pledged if Either Is Attacked on European Borders

Vote of 353 to 164

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Feb. 27—Voting in the heavy shadow of ominous uncertainty cast over Europe by the Japanese revolt, the French Chamber of Deputies today ratified the Franco-Russian Pact of Mutual Assistance by the massive majority of 189. The vote was 353 for and 164 against. Early ratification by the Senate is now considered certain.

Ending a bitter and dramatic debate that dragged through several weeks, and after a delay of nearly 10 months since Pierre Laval signed the pact last May, French parties of the Left, including Communists, Socialists and Radicals, finally triumphed in a stormy session which threatened at times to degenerate into a pugilistic clash between partisans and opponents of the Russian alliance.

Premier Asked Recount

An unusual incident occurred after vote had been taken before the result was announced. Premier Sarraut announced that there was "misunderstanding" that the Government had intended to put a question of confidence on the issue and he accordingly asked for a recount. The importance of this lies in the fact that the Soviets had indicated they attached great diplo-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Jobs Show Gain Of 2.9 P. C. in 23 Main Industries

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (AP)—Figures gathered by the Department of Labor showed today that employment in 23 leading industries for last year made a gain of 2.9 per cent over 1934.

Pay rolls in 22 of these 23 industries, the records further showed, gained 11.6 per cent during the same time.

Statistics showed the lumber mills, automobile plants and machinery manufacturing concerns led in employment increases, the lumber mills heading them all with a jump of 18 per cent.

Employment fell off most in the tobacco manufacturing group, dropping 7.5 per cent, and in the food manufacturing group, which decreased 4.9 per cent.

The lumber mills also led in increased pay rolls, their total wages showing an increase of 41 per cent. The only industries showing a decrease were the food manufacturing and tobacco manufacturing industries.

The following tabulation indicates the percentage changes in employment and pay rolls in selected industries from 1934 to 1935 based on yearly average indexes:

Manufacturing	Employment	Pay Rolls
Total manufacturing	+4.3	+13.6
Machinery group	+12.0	+23.3
Textile group	+4.4	+11.9
Fabrics	+4.2	+12.0
Wearing apparel	+4.6	+11.7
Food group	—4.9	—.9
Tobacco group	—7.5	—2.1
Chem & all'd products	+1.2	+7.9
Individual Industries		
Blast furn's steel wks	+5.7	+26.0
Cast iron pipe	—1.6	+2.2
Steam & hot water heating appt's and sup'ls	+10.5	+21.1
Structural & ornamental metal work	—.4	+8.2
Lumber mill work	+18.2	+41.6
Brick tile & terra cotta	+4.4	+21.3
Cement	+.4	+4.9
Autos	+16.8	+31.7
Petroleum refining	—1.4	+5.3
Non-mfg crude petroleum producing	—3.5	+1.8
Retail trade	+.2	+2.0
Telephone & Telegraph	—.3	+4.2
Electric light & power and manufactured gas	+1.2	+4.5
Electric railroad & Motor bus operation & main	—1.2	+2.4
Class 1 steam railroads	—1.4	

Landon Not to Run In Ohio Primaries; Gannett Aids Borah

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 27 (AP)—Gov. Alf M. Landon, of Kansas, informed the Ohio Republican State Committee today that he would not enter Ohio as a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (AP)—The forces of Senator William E. Borah (R), of Idaho, rolled on toward the primary skirmish grounds of Ohio today, equipped with the required "second choice" for the Republican presidential nomination.

Frank E. Gannett of Rochester, N. Y., publisher of a chain of newspapers, will fight alongside the Senate veteran for the 52 delegates the Buckeye State will send to the Cleveland convention.

Informed that his Ohio forces had selected Mr. Gannett, Senator Borah said. "I have a very high opinion of Mr. Gannett. I think it is a most admirable choice."

Gannett Accepts Only To Help Borah in Ohio

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 27 (AP)—Although frequently mentioned as a possible candidate for high office, Frank E. Gannett broke a life-long precedent when he accepted the alternate designation with Senator Borah as a candidate for the presidency in the Ohio primary.

The publisher said that his acceptance did not mean he was an active seeker for the nation's highest office but took that method to show his strong endorsement of Senator Borah.

Italy Defers Naval Accord Because of League Sanctions; Hitler Reply on Pact Awaited

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 27—Italy intends to spin out the naval negotiations until it is clear what if any fresh sanctions are likely to come forth from Geneva next week, it is inferred here from the inconclusive nature of the conversation today between British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and the Italian Ambassador, Signor Dino Grandi.

Italy, it is understood, bases her present hesitations mainly on the fact that the British fleet reinforcements in the Mediterranean constitute a menace to Italian security. She has also suddenly discovered a disinclination to sign a treaty of any kind with the two sanctionist countries France and England.

Hitler Reply Awaited

Meanwhile talks with Germany on a naval treaty are proceeding satisfactorily and affirmative answers are expected from Reichsführer Adolf Hitler to the question whether Germany will be prepared to sign a bilateral treaty with Britain incorporating text of the four-power naval treaty between Britain, France, Italy and the United States.

The two treaties, it is now proposed, should be signed simultaneously. The next step would be conclusion of a similar bilateral treaty between Britain and Russia. This question, however, is momentarily in abeyance in order to avoid wounding Germany's susceptibilities by having the two countries sign at the same moment as originally proposed.

British Statement

The British Government issued the following statement after a meeting between British and Italian delegates:

"Owing to technical difficulties such as the question of the size of battleships and the gap between battleships and cruisers, as well as because of difficulties of procedure, the Italian delegation intimated they were not ready to sign a treaty at the present moment."

A British spokesman said this did not mean Italy's withdrawal from the conference.

It is being reported in London that the Italians informed the British that they would not go ahead with the treaty negotiations while new sanctions impend at Geneva.

The British and French held a conference after the statement was issued.

Dairen: Gateway of Empire

Manchoukuo Described as Japan's 'Life Line,' Tapping the Fabled Wealth of Old Manchuria—Providing the Nation's Needs in Raw Materials

Manchoukuo—Japan's Imperialistic Venture

First of Six Articles

By William Henry Chamberlin

Chief Far Eastern Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DAIREN—Japanese habitually refer to Manchoukuo as their country's life-line.

In the enthusiastic imagination of many Japanese publicists Manchoukuo is the answer to all their country's pressing economic and social problems. Its known wealth in soya beans, millet, coal, timber and iron, its supposed riches in gold, rice and cotton are supposed to satisfy Japan's needs in raw materials and foodstuffs. Its population, prospering under the beneficent Japanese sway, is supposed to represent an ever larger market for Japanese goods. The development of Manchoukuo is believed to spell opportunity for many of Japan's crowded millions; business openings for the merchant and small trader; places in the military and civil service for the young man of education; landholdings for the pioneer spirits in Japan's congested rural areas.

Supreme Test

Manchoukuo certainly is Japan's supreme test as an imperialist power. It is three times as large as Japan proper and offers both greater possibilities and greater difficulties and dangers, from the standpoint of colonial administration, than either Korea or Formosa.

Nominally, of course, Manchoukuo is not a part of the Japanese Empire, but an independent state, with which Japan merely maintains fraternal relations. In practice, however, no important decision regarding the administration of Manchoukuo is taken, or could be taken without Japan's consent. Japanese troops guard the far-flung frontiers of the country. Japanese "advisers" shape the policies of every department. It is Japan that has supplied the capital for Manchoukuo's rapid industrial and railroad development. It is Japan that very definitely enjoys the "inside track" of business opportunity throughout the country. So it is fair to consider Manchoukuo a Japanese imperial venture.

More than 10,000 Japanese soldiers have been killed and wounded in the obscure battles, skirmishes and guerrilla raids that have accompanied the establishment of the new state and that have still not ceased.

Japan has staked very much on the success of Manchoukuo, from political and military prestige to hard cash.

The gateway to Japan's new empire is the busy and prosperous port of Dairen, which harbors about 5000 ships every year and handles almost 10,000,000 tons of incoming and outgoing freight.

Dairen is a good and impressive exhibition of what Japanese hard work and economic efficiency, given time and favorable political conditions can achieve.

This major outlet of Manchuria,

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Man Wades Through Puddle And Kicks Up $350,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRAND FORKS, N. D.—A sportsman who found his rubber boots caked with coarse salt-like crystals after he waded through the shallow water of a drying slough is credited today with bringing to light a new North Dakota mineral resource estimated to have a potential value of $350,000,000.

The man was John Quarne of Grenora, N. D. On a hunch he sent a sample of the substance to the University of North Dakota at Grand Forks for chemical analysis.

It was sodium sulphate, otherwise known as Glauber's salts—a mineral used commercially in the manufacture of paper, glass, dyes and other products.

Sodium Beds Studied

Chemical engineers who saw the possibility of the mineral existing in western North Dakota in quantities of commercial value, obtained approval for a FERA project allotting funds for the employment of 68 relief laborers to work on development of the new resource.

Throughout the summer of 1934, sodium sulphate beds were investigated and their size estimated. Dr. Irvin Lavine, University of North Dakota professor of chemical engineering; Herman Feinstein of Grand Forks, his chemist assistant, and Earl Skene of Grand Forks, an engineer, supervised the project.

Since that time research which has proved again and again the high quality of the North Dakota sodium sulphate beds has gone forward steadily in university laboratories. Efforts have been continued to have its potential commercial value realized and to have the product marketed.

Proves Old Conclusion

The discovery and research bore out a conclusion expressed 30 years ago by Daniel E. Willard, then professor of geology at North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo. From the geological similarity of North Dakota to more westerly states, he deduced that valuable salts might be present in dried lake bottoms in the western part of his State.

Drillings determined the depth of deposits, and surface measurements were used in the scientists' conclusion that 20,000,000 tons of sodium sulphate, in an unusually refined native state, were included in the lake beds.

Meanwhile, farmers in the localities of the sodium sulphate beds are scraping up quantities of the substance and feeding it to their cattle as salt.

Leaders in Crisis

© International; Wide World

Gen. Kohei Kashii
(Top) Commander of the Tokyo Garrison

Gen. Sadao Araki
(Below) Former War Minister of Japan

Baldwin Sets Up New Ministry Of Imperial Defense

LONDON, Feb. 27 (AP) — Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin announced to the House of Commons today the creation of a new Cabinet position under which British defense services will be co-ordinated.

The new Cabinet Minister will act as vice-chairman of the Committee of Imperial Defense and the Committee of Defense Policy and Requirement.

The Prime Minister will retain

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Tokyo Calm As Rebels Submit To Government

Assassins Capitulate as War Office Permits Keeping Arms

Couriers Ring Bells To Reassure Public

Emperor Hirohito Calls Leading Statesmen to Confer on Crisis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Feb. 27—Tokyo went about its normal business today with remarkable unconcern and freedom from disorder considering the crisis and bloodshed of yesterday.

It was hoped that the rebel soldiers who assassinated four government dignitaries on Wednesday would go back to their barracks without further trouble as a result of their capitulation to the loyalist military forces. The War Office is said to have arranged that the rebellious soldiers might be allowed to retain their arms if they surrendered.

Just as medieval Japanese commoners probably stood aside from the fierce feuds between the Samurai clans, so did the general populace of this great city go about very much as usual.

This is no doubt partly due to the martial law which has been declared in Tokyo, but it would also seem traceable to the Japanese temperament and the imperturbable calm usually shown in great emergencies.

Prominent Statesmen Slain

The political assassinations which occurred in the early morning of Wednesday make a formidable inroad into Japan's reserves of mature statesmanship and it would seem that unless strenuous measures are immediately taken to punish those responsible, to prevent a recurrence of such incidents, it will take rare courage for any civilian minister, henceforward, to oppose the demands of the militarist faction, however extreme they may be.

The incident of May 15, 1932, when Premier Inukai was assassinated, led to the scrapping of the party cabinet system and its more serious sequel today may have equally far-reaching administrative results.

Talk of Araki

It is believed in some quarters that only a strong army man of the type of Gen. Sadao Araki or Jinzaburo Mazaki can handle the situation. General Araki was Minister of War in the Inukai Cabinet in 1931 and held the same post in the Saito Cabinet in 1932. He resigned Jan. 22, 1934, but has always been known as one of the strong leaders of the militarist group in Japan.

As to the assassinations it is now known that bands of extremist army officers were responsible for the killings. Their immediate victims were Premier Keisuke Okada, Viscount Makoto Saito, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, and Inspector General of Military Education Jotaro Watanabe. They also fatally wounded the Minister of Finance, the venerable Korekiyo Takahashi, and the Court Chamberlain, Admiral Soroku Suzuki, and attacked the country hotel where Count Makino resided, his fate being unknown.

Calming Populace

Several reassuring communiqués were issued last evening as couriers rushed through the streets jingling bells. Newspaper extras were also issued.

Everything possible was done to keep the general populace calm.

It was announced that there was no disorder throughout the country and that the navy was standing by to guard Tokyo and Osaka Bays and that Home Minister Fumio Goto would be acting Premier. (Later apparently Mr. Goto gave up his attempt to form a cabinet and resigned.)

Martial Law Rules Capital as Fleets Guard Main Ports

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TOKYO, Feb. 27—Japan's insurgent soldiers shortened their lines about strategic government centers today, permitting the loyal forces to close in amid mounting fears of an armed showdown.

The rebels, the self-styled "Direct Action" Party, were reported withdrawing from some occupied points before the surrounding troops of Lt.-Gen. Kohei Kashii, Commander of the Tokyo Garrison, while Emperor Hirohito held a Council of State.

Martial Law

Loyal army forces ruled the imperial capital under martial law, and warships of the imperial navy steamed into positions to help enforce public order.

The insurgents were enclosed in a cordon of soldiers under the command of General Kashii, enforcing

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Educators Are Warned Against Federal Inroad

By Marjorie Shuler

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 27—After a convention in which organized education has been more vocal, more insistent, more incisive in its demands than ever before, the members of the department of superintendence of the National Education Association returned to their homes today. From those communities they will carry on a more unified campaign than ever before for federal support of schools, for the right to teach free from partisan or political interference, and for political party candidates who will assure to them these things.

In the closing sessions, the educators took a long look ahead. They saw Dr. John W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education, conduct a town hall program similar to the forums he believes should be opened to adults in schools all over the country.

Pleads for Rural Child

They heard Miss Agnes Samuelson, state superintendent of public instruction, Des Moines, Iowa, and president of the National Education Association, plead for educational equality to help the rural child saying:

"No program of education is complete which fails to provide comparable educational advantages for all the children regardless of their geographical location, social status, economic condition, physical ability, or any other element limiting their development."

Dr. George D. Strayer of Teachers' College, Columbia University, warned them that "it is high time that we demand that the complete control of education, free from interference or domination by the Federal Government, be returned to the people of the several states."

Local Control Necessary

Local control of education must be preserved if democracy is to endure, Dr. Strayer asserted, adding "there is no easy road to the realization of the democratic ideal. We cannot turn the matter over to a benevolent dictator, the process must be worked out in hundreds of communities under the leadership of tens of thousands of our fellow citizens. The burden of financing these enterprises must be equitably distributed among all of our people. State and national support must be added to local support."

Dr. Strayer called upon the educators to enlist themselves, parents and citizens in a move to stop tax limitation which cuts down school budgets to the point of inefficiency and to check dismissal of teachers for free speech in the classroom and their replacement with political supporters who are less competent school men.

Adult Education Objectives

Adult education should have six objectives, Dr. Kirtley F. Mather of Harvard University said, to make information continuously available to develop skills and techniques contributing to versatility, to inculcate scientific habits of mind, so that people will learn how to think, to draw out habits of aesthetic apprehension for leisure time, to expand the horizon of sympathetic consideration for others, so that people will constantly seek the good and not the evil in human beings and situations, and to help people obtain opportunities for realizing results from their own creative desires.

Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, Chicago, praised Negroes for their self-development and for the raising of their literacy rate in 70 years from 5 per cent of the then 4,500,000 population to the present figure of more than 80 per cent of the 12,000,000 population.

More Schools for Negroes

He deplored the educational opportunities afforded Negro children, declaring that in 17 southern states there are nearly 900,000 children of elementary school age for whom there are no schools or who are not in schools. The average educational expenditure for Negro children in the South is $12.75, he said, against $44.31 for white pupils, while even the amount spent for white children compares unfavorably with the $99 average expenditure in other parts of the country.

He gave as the average value of school plant and equipment in southern white schools $157 per pupil and in Negro schools $37 per pupil.

Arts Hold Stage

The arts in education had the stage last evening, with Elda Vettori of the Metropolitan Opera Company, New York City, singing; Howard Hanson of the Eastman School of Music, Rochester, urging music on the school curriculum, and John L. Tildsley, assistant superintendent of schools, New York City, stating that education should provide craft work for the children from the earliest years on to awaken awareness of beauty and to lead toward the vocations which arise from cultural development.

The United States has the shortest school day, the shortest school week, and the shortest school year of all the civilized countries of the world. Carl L. Schrader, state supervisor of physical education, Boston, Mass., told the delegates.

Longer Day Urged

He recommended a longer day with alternate work and play, and more general participation in sports with definite educational ends rather than competition as the motivation.

F. T. Spaulding of Harvard University, recommended that the schools be better equipped to give vocational training and then that a high school diploma be denied to any graduate who is not able to make a beginning in a recognized vocational field and is unwilling to continue his education in a higher institution.

Mr. Spalding said that of 43,000 young persons who sought employment in Connecticut in 1934 more than 73 per cent were untrained for any skilled occupation, and more than 40 per cent were untrained to do any kind of work.

World Needs Trained Men

"The schools," he said, "must recognize that the world outside is increasingly less well suited to provide an independent place for any boy or girl who has not acquired at least the beginnings of vocational competence. And the schools must further recognize that no institution except the school can be counted on to offer to boys and girls the initial vocational education which they will need."

Short unit courses and supervised correspondence study could be introduced to train out-of-work students in evening schools "to replace the wasteful and inefficient National Youth Administration classes," said Ralph L. Newing of International Correspondence Schools.

Keeps Up Morale

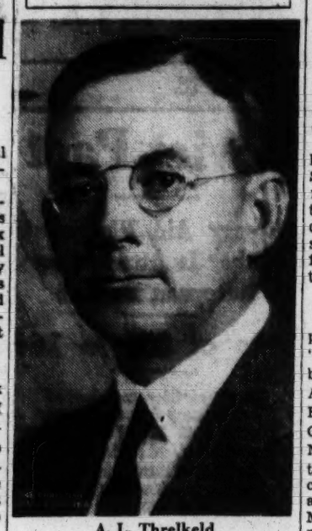
Training for these youths reduces delinquency and helps to keep up morale, Mr. Newing pointed out, adding but the classes must be "serviceable, practical and economical."

He charged that classes sponsored by the WPA and NYA have not been suited to the patterns of local communities and that "ineffectiveness and failure of their educational program have followed."

A. L. Threlkeld, superintendent of schools at Denver, who was elected president yesterday will take office today.

Jesse H. Mason, superintendent of schools at Canton, Ohio, was elected second vice-president, and J. C. Cochran, superintendent of schools at San Antonio, Texas, was chosen a member of the executive committee.

Elected



A. L. Threlkeld

New President, Department of Superintendence, National Education Association

Your Income Tax

This is the seventeenth of a series of articles by the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue explaining the federal income tax.

Capital Gains and Losses

Section 117 of the Revenue Act of 1934 deals with the manner or method of taking into account in computing net income gains and losses from the sale or exchange of capital assets as computed and recognized under sections 111, 112, and 113.

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Section 117 (a) provides that in the case of a taxpayer other than a corporation only the following percentages of the gain or loss recognized upon the sale or exchange of a capital asset shall be taken into account in computing net income: 100 per cent if the capital asset has been held for not more than 1 year; 80 per cent if the capital asset has been held for more than 1 year but not for more than 2 years; 60 per cent if the capital asset has been held for more than 2 years but not for more than 5 years; 40 per cent if the capital asset has been held for more than 5 years but not for more than 10 years; 30 per cent if the capital asset has been held for more than 10 years.

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Section 117 (b) defines capital assets as property held by the taxpayer (whether or not connected with his trade or business), but does not include stock in trade of the taxpayer or other property of a kind which would properly be included in the inventory of the taxpayer if on hand at the close of the taxable year, or property held by the taxpayer primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of his trade or business. In this definition the length of time the asset was held by the taxpayer is disregarded.

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Section 117 (c) provides the rules for determining the period for which a capital asset has been held and is similar to the provisions of section 101 (c) (8) of the Revenue Act of 1932. These provisions are in general to the effect that, where property is acquired in an exchange and the property so acquired retains the old basis on which to compute gain or loss or where property is acquired from another person and the property retains the same basis on which to compute gain or loss as it had in the hands of the person from whom it was so acquired, the period for which the property disposed of in the exchange or the period during which the property was held by such former owner is also to be included in determining the period for which the property is held for the purpose of section 117 (a).

Section 117 (d) provides a very important limitation affecting all taxpayers (including corporations, except with respect to banks and trust companies), that is, that losses from sales or exchanges of capital assets shall be allowed only to the extent of $2000 plus the gains from such sales or exchanges.

Section 117 (e) provides that gains or losses from "short sales" of property, and gains or losses attributable to the failure to exercise privileges or options to buy or sell property, shall be considered as gains or losses from sales or exchanges of capital assets. In the former the percentage of the gain or loss to be taken into account shall be computed according to the period for which the property delivered was held. In the latter the gains or losses shall be considered as arising from sales or exchanges of capital assets held for one year or less.

o o o

Section 117 (f) provides that amounts received upon the retirement of corporate bonds and similar evidences of corporate indebtedness, with interest coupons or in registered form, shall be considered as amounts received in exchange therefor, thus giving to any gain or loss thereby resulting to the holder the status of capital gain or loss, as the case may be.

Tugwell's Leave Extended

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (AP)—Columbia University has announced that Rexford G. Tugwell, Undersecretary of Agriculture, had been granted an extension to June 30, 1937, of his leave from a professorship. His further absence from the campus was approved, the university said, on his own application and at the request of President Roosevelt.

New Education Is Urged On Basis of Citizenship

(Continued from Page 1)

of educating youth for the larger duties of citizenship.

"Progressive parents" are seen as key people in this kind of education. Speakers pointed out the need for more parents able to see far beyond the immediate interests of their own darlings, and able to take into consideration the needs of the less-favored children in their communities and in the nation.

Reached Status

That a considerable number of parents have already reached this "progressive" status was indicated by the program of the opening day. A parent planned it. She is Mrs. Eva L. Lawton, president of the Chicago Association for Child Study. Mrs. Lawton invited as speakers at the first two sessions educators capable of discussing such questions as: "Does the Progressive Family Meet the Requirements of the Community?" "Is the Young Person in the 'Progressive' Home Prepared to Face the Realities of the Present Social Structure?" "What Makes a 'Progressive Parent?"

Miss Ruth Andrus of the University of the State of New York, gave an answer in social terms to the last question.

"Parents are not progressive," she said, "who seek to provide all that is educationally desirable in the home and school and yet lend themselves through inertia or indifference to the maintenance of the status quo in society.

Do Nothing

"Many of us adults who call ourselves progressive talk as if we believe that all children should have the same chance to grow and learn as we wish for our children, but we do nothing about helping them to these opportunities. . . . It is so much easier to let the status quo continue than to struggle against vested interests, in the interest of Democracy with liberty and equality for all.

"You wish your children to be vigorous, beauty-loving individuals, with real joy in living. If they are not to become prey to disastrous conflicts, all progressive parents must join hands to guarantee to all children similar freedom to grow and learn."

It doesn't do any harm, and it is likely to do much good, for parents to do little "indoctrinating" of their children in social ethics, speakers agreed. The word "indoctrinating" has been too much of a bogey, some of them argued. Its dictionary definition is shown to be an innocent enough word, meaning originally "to instruct in the rudiments and principles of learning." But it has come to be used of late in the sense of "propagandize."

Dr. Curtis Reese, dean of Abraham Lincoln Center, pointed out the difference between good and bad indoctrination, as he sees it.

Education as Tool

"Indoctrination is not of itself necessarily objectionable," he said. "Current indoctrination as a means of maintaining the political status quo, or, for that matter, the cultural status quo, is especially objectionable, since it frankly regards education as a tool of the state, and so reduces it to subserviency.

"Education should deliberately 'indoctrinate' against a cut-throat competitive social order, and in behalf of a co-operative social order."

Miss Andrus, in her talk, touched on the same point and drew similar conclusions:

"This question, 'Shall we or shall we not indoctrinate?' closely resembles the argument of the medieval churchmen regarding how many angels can stand on the point of a needle. The question which confronts us is, 'To what goals of living are we going to indoctrinate and how is this indoctrination to be carried out?'" Progressive parents, she concluded, should not fear to infringe on the "freedom" of their children by teaching them to be sensitive to the needs of unfavored people, and by giving them opportunities for contact with children who suffer from an unwisely organized society.

Encouraging Message

While parents were being impressed with their duty to enlarge their outlooks, educators brought them encouraging messages as to their ability to grow intellectually even though they have passed the age usually thought suitable for formal schooling. Age limits set in the past have been quite fictitious, declared Mrs. Helen Bott, of the University of Toronto.

"The important thing to recognize," she said, "is that intellectually most of us fall far short of the limit set by our capacities, whatever they may be. There are several reasons for this, of which the most notable is our attitude to learning itself.

"The last century has seen us freed from the idea that sex was a cause of disparity in learning, but we still believe that maturity robs us of the ability to learn.

False Belief

"Our inability to learn as adults is due to the paralysis of a false belief about learning."

The progress of the Progressive Association itself is seen in this meeting, marking the eighteenth year of the organization. A definition of progressive education at this time is given here by Frederick L. Redefer, executive secretary of the organization.

"It is a viewpoint in education. . . . a belief that the development of the normal interests of the individual precedes in importance the imposing of standardized subject matter. It assumes that education grows out of human experiences. The new emphasis, as observable at the present conference is upon current social problems, and the preparation of young people to face them and work for their solution."

French Chamber Backs Pact With Soviet

(Continued from Page 1)

matic significance to the point of whether the French Government was willing to stake its political existence on a treaty vote.

Tension in the French Chamber—where turbulent sessions are so frequent as almost to be the rule rather than the exception—approached heights rarely exceeded when orators of the Right evoked tragic events in Japan and expressed apprehension lest they precipitate directly or indirectly a Russo-Japanese conflict. Such a struggle in the Orient would, opponents of the pact protested, lead to European conflict into which France would be drawn by the present Franco-Soviet pact.

Strikes at Aggression

Advocates of the accord retorted by pointing out that the pact would not apply in case of a Russo-Japanese war. Echoing Foreign Minister Flandin's phrase, "The pact is intended to encircle only the spirit of aggression," they emphasized that the treaty is open to adherence by Germany and other Central European powers, and stressed its concordance with the League of Nations' system of collective security and its conformity to the Locarno accords.

Opponents of the alliance protested that the Soviets seek only to provoke a world revolution and cannot be considered dependable allies to support the status quo of the peace treaties.

Baldwin Sets Up Defense Ministry

(Continued from Page 1)

the chairmanship of both committees.

The new vice-chairman is to have general supervision and control, on behalf of the Prime Minister, of the whole organization and activity of the committee of imperial defense, Mr. Baldwin declared.

He is also to be chairman of the principal supply officers' committee and will be able to conduct personal consultation with the chiefs of staff committee.

Under the Prime Minister's description of the position, he will be the administrative officer to co-ordinate the action and monthly reports of progress to the Cabinet or any committee appointed by the Cabinet on reconditioning plans.

He may also make recommendations for improving the organization of the imperial defense committee.

Philadelphia Tax Is Already Half In

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27 — More than half of Philadelphia's total 1936 city tax levy has already been collected, according to Frank J. Willard, receiver of taxes.

Of the $45,631,000 total, $23,000,000 has already been paid, he announced on Feb. 24. This is about $500,000 more than the amount collected in the same period last year.

Delinquent tax payments and school taxes are also well ahead of the figures a year ago, he reported.

U. S. Planes in Mass Flight

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Feb. 27 (AP)—A mass flight of 24 United States Army airplanes passed over Managua today en route to the Panama Canal Zone. The machines were expected to land at San Jose, Costa Rica, and spend the night there before proceeding.

'Flippancy' Given By Craig as Cause For Hagood Recall

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27—With the politicians keeping the controversy over the removal from command of Maj. Gen. Johnson Hagood blazing briskly on Capitol Hill, the War Department broke precedent yesterday by making public a copy of the memorandum on which the disciplinary action was based.

Signed by Gen. Malin Craig, Chief-of-Staff of the Army, and addressed to George H. Dern, Secretary of War, the memorandum constituted an assumption by General Craig of full responsibility for the incident, thereby relieving by implication President Roosevelt, under whose official authority the order sending General Hagood to his home was issued.

Committee Hearing

The memorandum rehearsed General Hagood's past record culminating in what were described as remarks "of the 'wise-crack' political type" before a recent House committee hearing; and concluded that "evidently the trait of flippancy is too ingrained for reprimand or admonition to have much effect."

General Craig paid the highest tribute to General Hagood's ability and energy as a soldier; but he insisted that in an officer of his rank—he was the third ranking active officer of the entire army—such "flippancy" is neither appropriate nor in keeping with the interests of military discipline.

Referring to General Hagood's excellent military record, his superior officer said: "He apparently feels that these endowments entitle him to express himself in a manner that would bring condign consequences on others."

Basis of Memorandum

It was on the basis of this memorandum that Secretary Dern issued the order relieving General Hagood of command of the Eighth Corps Area and sending him to his home. Normally, the reasons for such an action are considered a domestic army question, of no concern to the outside world. But since the political opposition was so quick to take up the charge of "terrorism" and "interference with free speech," and assumed that the removal from service was because of White House resentment, it was obviously deemed expedient to publish the Army's reasons in full.

Action in Both Houses

The publication of the memorandum came almost simultaneously with a Senate move for an investigation into the affair, looking toward fixing the responsibility for General Hagood's dismissal, and a continuation in the House of the heated debate which has been going on now for three days.

Democrats met the issue with a counter-attack, by introducing bills to award the Congressional Medal of Honor posthumously to Brig. Gen. William D. Mitchell, Air Corps Chief.

A congressional delegation of three called on Secretary Dern at the War Department this morning and urged reconsideration of General Hagood's punishment. The group consisted of Senator James F. Byrnes (D) of South Carolina, Representative John J. McSwain (D) of South Carolina and Representative Thomas L. Blanton (D) of Texas. General Hagood is a native of South Carolina.

"We hope that if we all keep quiet and soothe our passions for a few days the matter will look very differently and something can be done," Mr. McSwain said on his return. "At the present time, however, it appears that the War Department is standing fast on its order."

He added that there might ultimately be an appeal direct to the White House.

Report Clears Up Corcoran And Brewster Case

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27—Representative Ralph O. Brewster (R), of Maine, and Thomas Corcoran Jr., RFC attorney, the protagonists in a sharp and much-publicized controversy incident to passage of the holding company bill at the last session of Congress, were today both exonerated of any "corrupt" activities in connection with the legislation at that time.

Representative Brewster charged on the floor of the House that Mr. Corcoran had threatened to have the Passamaquoddy Dam project—located in the Brewster district in Maine—halted unless Mr. Brewster voted for the "death sentence" on utility holdings companies. Mr. Corcoran retorted with charges implying that Mr. Brewster had at the last moment before the vote changed his mind because of influence by utility interests.

The controversy resulted in an investigation by the House Rules Committee which branched out into the extent of utility interests lobbying against the Administration power measures. In regard to the Brewster-Corcoran controversy the committee report said:

"The committee does not approve of the activities of either of the gentlemen involved in this incident, but let it be said at once that there is no suggestion of corruption or moral turpitude in the conduct of either of them, and doubtless each was seeking the attainment of an objective believed by him to be in the public interest."

"It should also be remembered that the stress and tension were great at the time," said the report. "Zeal for the cause may have momentarily beclouded judgment as to method."

The report said that there were "two major" activities in "opposition to the proposed utilities legislation" and "particularly the death sentence clause."

The committee said that Associated Gas & Electric Company "carried on independently," while "practically all other holding companies maintained representatives, either officials or counsel, during the period while the struggle over the death sentence clause was raging."

"Such a group may come under the general definition of lobbying," the report said. "The committee has found but little or no evidence of any improper contacts between this lobby and the membership of the House."

Few Attend Townsend Meeting

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (AP)—Townsend plan leaders have admitted their disappointment at the small number of adherents attending the first mass meeting of Townsendites in New York City. A crowd estimated by organizers at a scant 1000 failed to fill even the orchestra seats in the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

Smith and Hoover Proposed to G. O. P. For National Ticket

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 27 (AP)—An ironical view of portions of Al Smith's recent Liberty League speech in Washington was expressed here yesterday by Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant and advocate of consumer co-operative department stores.

"Smith hit upon the real issue of the coming campaign," Mr. Filene said in an interview, "when he expressed his satisfaction with the old order of society, which enabled him to rise from obscurity to the du Pont dinner.

"In our different ways, Al and I both got ahead—and what more could anyone ask than an equal opportunity to get ahead while the masses are getting behind?

"Mr. Hoover seems to look at things in that light too. He also got ahead, and he was constantly remarking that 'Life is a race.'

"Those who believe life is a race, and that the Government should content itself with seeing that the rightful winners receive their rightful rewards, should logically line up with Smith and Hoover.

"In fact, that would be an almost ideal ticket for the Republicans—Smith for President and Hoover for Vice-President. But those who believe everybody should have plenty in this age of plenty will naturally support Roosevelt and co-operate with him in bringing about a New Deal for all."

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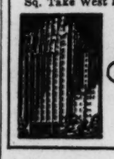

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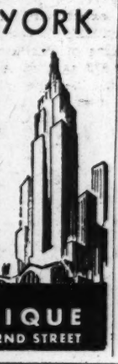

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

power stopped; so were street cars and electrical furnaces. Labor leaders asserted that the company had not lived up to its agreement.

Boston—About 3500 garment workers struck, after negotiations had failed. The strikers' cause has interested a group of prominent Bostonians, who assert that there has been a resurgence of sweatshops into the garment industry.

Akron—Divisions in the American Federation of Labor are momentarily cemented, as both craft union and industrial union leaders rush support to 14,000 strikers here. Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, flew here from Washington to arbitrate this strike, which has closed the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company. The strikers have named an arbitration committee; employers still refuse to meet with the men so long as they remain off the job.

War Department—Explains Hagood Removal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington—With the nation bristling with accusing fingers pointed at President Roosevelt over the dismissal of Maj. Gen. Johnson Hagood, the War Department has done an almost unprecedented thing—it explained its action.

A memorandum, signed by Gen. Malin Craig, Chief-of-Staff of the army, exempted the President from all responsibility, depicted General Hagood's criticism of the PWA as the culmination of many offenses against army discipline, and contributed a somewhat startling defense of the WPA. Nevertheless, the House rocked with charges of "terrorism," and the Senate moved to investigate the whole matter.

The War Department explains: Page 2.

Duce's Offer—Hitler Reported Lukewarm

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

Paris—Alberto Pirelli, friend of Premier Mussolini and leading Italian industrialist, told a luncheon of the American Club that more severe sanctions would precipitate war. Nevertheless, more severe sanctions are a possibility with the League Committee of Eighteen scheduled to meet on March 2 to consider the application of sanctions on oil, coal and steel exports to Italy.

Addis Ababa—Reports that Italian planes bombed a civilian motor caravan, killing 14 persons, circulate here.

Rome—Marshal Pietro Badoglio's daily communiqué reported minor engagements on the Northern Front. But Italy seemed primarily preoccupied with diplomatic maneuvers reported between Il Duce and Adolf Hitler, who is said to have rejected with the utmost friendliness the proposal for an immediate alliance with Italy. Italy, having lost the backing of Pierre Laval of France, is looking about for new alignments that will enable it to break from both the Locarno Pact and even the League of Nations, according to persistent reports.

'Racket'—Cards Purport to Secure Federal Jobs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York—What sounds like the meanest "racket" in the world comes to light in this city. Forgers and "fixers" are accused of having exploited the near-destitute unemployed by pretending to sell them cards that will secure them jobs on federal projects. About 1000 unemployed have been victimized to the tune of from $5 to $30 apiece by this "racket."

Mexico—Provincial Disturbances Reported

Mexico, D. F. (AP)—Dispatches from Puebla said that the citizens of the village of Xonacatepec rose in arms against the municipal officials, attacked the Town Hall, and started a gun fight in which one person was killed and 10 wounded. Troops restored order. Dispatches from Monterrey said that one person was wounded in a brief exchange of fire between Fascist "Gold Shirts" and striking employees of the glass factory, "La Vidriera."

It was said that the strikers, picketin gthe factory, believed the Gold Shirts had been engaged as strike breakers.

Estonia—Plebiscite Swings to Democracy

Tallinn, Estonia—Estonia prepares to put two years of martial law behind it and embark upon an experiment in diluted democracy. A three-day plebescite resulted, according to the Associated Press, in 472,416 ballots supporting the convoking of Parliament and democratic changes in the Constitution, and 148,878 against. A full-fledged democracy after the World War, caught in the tide of dictatorships later, Estonia now does a governmental straddle. It plans one legislative chamber representing the people and another representing professional groups and public institutions, thus attempting a compromise between Democracy and Fascism.

Panama—Canal Rent Money Tendered by U. S.

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

Washington—Since 1934 the Republic of Panama has refused the United States Government's check for rental of the Panama Canal and other properties. But the Government yesterday forwarded another check for $250,000 to Panama's fiscal agent in New York. The Republic is expected again to refuse it politely but firmly. The reason is that Panama wants payment in gold, not in American dollars. The United States refuses to pay in gold. It is expected that this formal interchange of refusals will be ended by a treaty now being worked on.

Scout Emigration Planned in Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Boy Scouts in Great Britain are under consideration as emigrants once again. It is planned that they should become farm learners in one or other of the British Dominions overseas.

As many as 4000 Boy Scouts emigrated in the post-war decade or so, but for the past five years very few have left their home country.

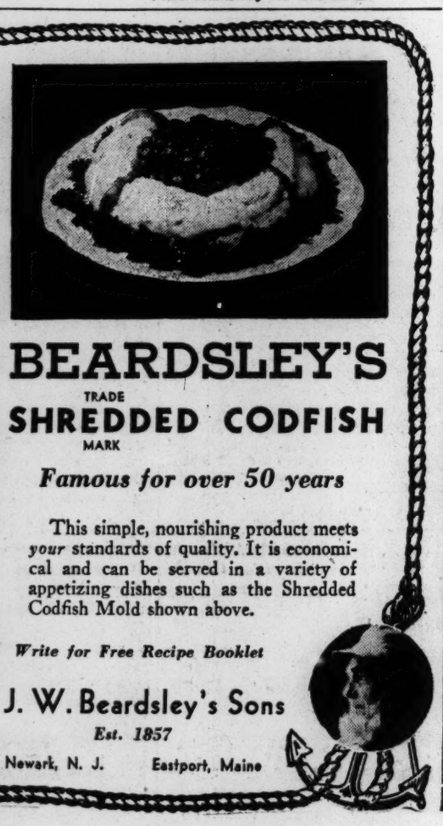
Now that economic conditions are improving, a list is being compiled at the headquarters of the Boy Scouts Association here of Scouts who wish to become farm learners. They must be between the ages of 14 and 19.

Ivan Petrovitch Pavloff

LENINGRAD, U. S. S. R., Feb. 27 (AP)—Ivan Petrovitch Pavloff, who passed on today, became internationally famous for his "purely materialistic" theory of conditioned reflexes and for his research into the mental processes of animals.

The son of a village priest, the physiologist argued that human life is based on reflexes or reactions of the nervous system to outside influences.

The Soviet Government contributed large sums toward his scientific work. He had extensive laboratories in the Leningrad district, at Kolthusky, and was director of the physiological section of the Institute of Experimental Medicine as well as the physiological institute of the Academy of Sciences.



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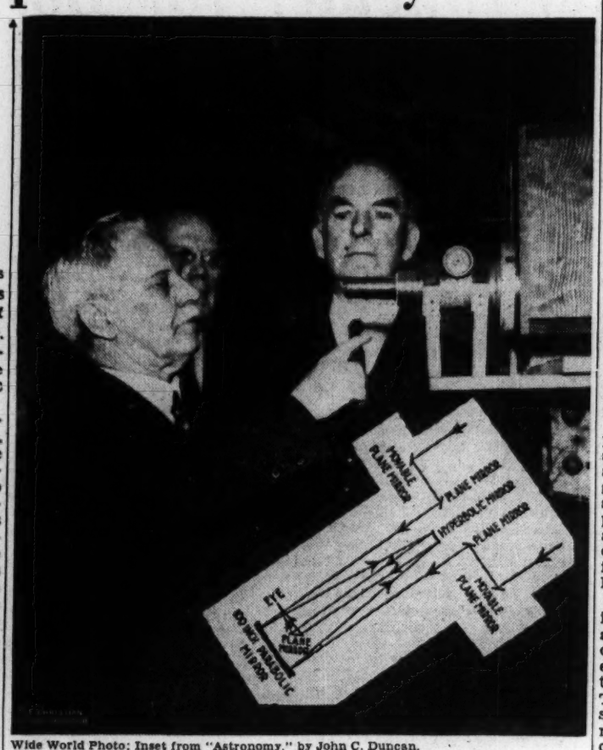
Physicists Split on Relativity Check

Disagree as to effect light speed measurements will have on famous Einstein theory—Tests are conducted by University of Montreal man.

By **Herbert B. Nichols**
Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 27—Opinion is markedly divided among physicists as to what effect measurements of the speed of light, conducted by Dr. William B. Cartmel of the University of Montreal, will have upon the Einstein relativity theory, basic fundamental of modern physics.

Dr. Cartmel gave his report before the American Physical Society, meeting at Columbia University. He apparently corroborated experiments of Dr. Dayton C. Miller, who two years ago reported to the National Academy of Sciences that his measurements of light with an interferometer disclosed the earth to be spiraling through space at 133 miles a second toward the constellation Dorado. This indication of "cosmic motion" in the earth, in addition to regular daily and annual motions, convinced Dr. Miller that "ether" and space are synonymous.



Wide World Photo; Inset from "Astronomy," by John C. Duncan. Courtesy of Harper & Brothers

Inspecting the Interferometer
Left to Right—Dr. Dayton C. Miller, Dr. Paul Brockett, Dr. William W. Campbell. Inset—Path of Light in the Stellar Interferometer

Two Tubs in Midstream

Like two men floating down river in tubs moving at the same speed, all shores being invisible, Einstein's theory which this new evidence opposes, postulated that if two celestial systems such as our own and that of some other star are moving at the same speed and in the same direction through space, it is impossible for observers in either system to learn anything more about the motion beyond the fact that it exists.

In addition, measurements of the velocity of light in either system, regardless of the position of the light source, will always give the same numerical value, he says. These in so many words translate Einstein's mathematical fundamentals for the "special or restricted theory of relativity."

Where Doctors Disagree

Thus a physicist in the Einstein camp discounts the experiments of those who apparently calculate the speed of our solar system through space by measuring the speed of light from different directions, while those in the camp of Cartmel and Miller would depose relativity and force physics to go back to the fundamentals of the last century and rebuild.

The measurements of the speed of light are made by means of the interferometer which splits a narrow beam of starlight as though it were the nucleus of a banana royal. Each section of the "split" then travels over separate paths at right angles to each other, to arrive finally at a focus. The observers see a series of interferences visible as light and dark stripes, bands or fringes.

Einstein Admitted Fallibility

When Einstein published his now famous theory, he admitted that a single, carefully executed experiment along such lines as this might disprove his work. He likewise recognized that no one investigation supporting his work could possibly be considered undeniable proof.

Since 1915 the evidence piled up by most investigators has tended to sustain his theories. August Piccard, Podolsky, Rosen, Michelson, Joos, and Stahel are a few of the more noted scholars who have helped build up a new approach to astronomy, physics, and mathematics based upon relativity. Dissent among ranking scientists has arisen comparatively recently, such names as Miller, Nils Bohr of Copenhagen, Emmanuel Carvallo, and now Dr. Cartmel, comprising the opposition.

Finds Solution Simple

Dr. Cartmel did not duplicate the experiments of Professor Miller, however, he asserted that "a very simple principle in optics, heretofore overlooked" can be regarded as definite proof of the existence of a stationary, all-pervading element called "ether."

He told the assembled physicists that the difficulty Michelson and other investigators working with the interferometer had, lay in the fact that they tried to get perfect adjustments among the optical parts of the instruments.

The postulating of a physical "element" or ether as pervading all space, filled a decided need among researchers of the last century by giving them some "substance" by means of which to connect the light of the sun and stars with the light which reaches the eye. It was inconceivable to them that energy or light could be transmitted in any other way than by ripples and waves in some "space stuff" or ether. "Action at a distance" sounded too much like medieval magic.

Earth Blown Like a Leaf

In carrying on the investigations it was postulated that if ether existed, it would constitute a resistance, through which the speeding earth would have to force its way like the wind in a grove of trees.

The sound of a noise travels faster when moving with the wind than against, and if light must push its way through ether, then a beam traveling in the direction the earth is traveling will seem to travel slower to the earth-bound observer, than one coming from the opposite direction. This fundamental was set forth by the great Dutch physicist, Hendrick Lorentz in 1887.

It was to test this that Albert Michelson devised the interferometer and placed one arm of the instrument containing one set of mirrors along the direction of the earth's travel, and the other at right angles.

Found to Be So

According to theory, the light traveling back and forth in the arm parallel to the earth's motion should take longer than in the arm at right angles.

Actually, Michelson found this to be the case, but there was such wide divergence between the mathematical calculations of Lorentz and the differences observed, the amount was discarded as due to experimental error.

However, this is the evidence seized upon by Professor Miller and Dr. Cartmel. Both magnified the difference, stating that it was not due to experimental error, and they further declare the calculations of Lorentz to be wrong. "The observed effect is actually the expected result of the earth's motion affecting a light ray," said Dr. Cartmel. "Michelson and Morley ran into difficulty because they tried to get a perfect adjustment, which must be avoided if one is to guage the real difference in speed between two beams."

Cartmel Praises Miller

Dr. Cartmel had the highest praise for Professor Miller's results, commenting favorably also on observations which apparently indicate some sort of change in the speed of the earth each year at 6 o'clock in the evening of Sept. 23. Observations at that time give only 25 per cent of the effect obtainable at any other time.

Of those attending the meeting, many were noncommittal as to what effect the paper may have upon the Einstein theory. Many researchers felt Dr. Cartmel argued his case well. Others, however, notably delegates from Harvard, Princeton and the University of Chicago, comment that both Dr. Cartmel and Professor Miller when they set out to disprove the theory were unwittingly illogical.

Share Chance for Error

"If they had carried along the experiment properly," they said, "there would have been no displacement of light fringes. All the modern theories upon which relativity and the speed of light are founded are in perfect accord providing they are carried through correctly. Success depends upon absolutely accurate adjustment of the interferometer. It must be considered, too, that if the measurements of the speed of light through space or "ether" is to be made, conclusive results can't be obtained except when such experiments are conducted in the "ether" itself.

However, critics of Dr. Cartmel were not severe. One can hardly blame him for becoming confused, they declared, for all discussions of the problems involved have been woefully inadequate.

Einstein Rechecks Theory

Meanwhile, Dr. Einstein, the football in this contest, still manages to withstand all attacks. He is reported to be engaged in rechecking the terms of his famous theory and gives every indication of abiding by the requirements of his own mathematical equation for success.

"If 'A' stands for success in life," he confided once to a friend, "then I should give the formula as 'A=X+Y+Z' where X equals work and Y equals play."

"But what is Z?"

"Z is keeping your mouth shut," came the reply.

American Scrap Iron Bought Up by Japan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—M. Louis Shaffer, scrap iron dealer here, is preparing a shipment of some 400 to 500 tons of junk, including worn-out automobiles, to be sent to Japan as scrap iron. The junk is used in Japan for a variety of uses, including the manufacture of artillery shells, tin cans, tractors and industrial machinery.

Mr. Shaffer bought this particular consignment of junk from the State Highway Department, which has cleared it off its right-of-way at one time or another, adding its own worn-out road machinery to the pile. He is now breaking the machinery into small pieces for shipment by rail to Newport News, where it will be loaded upon a seagoing freighter.

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Union of Neutrals Outside of League Advised for Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 27—An organization of neutral countries to function independently of the League of Nations is advocated as a solution for neutrality problems by Dr. Philip C. Jessup, professor of international law at Columbia University, in a study of neutrality to be published by Columbia University Press tomorrow.

Such an organization, Dr. Jessup holds, need not be hostile to the League, but might supplement the League system.

"If the League system operates perfectly—that is, if the members are always unanimous in applying sanctions against an identified aggressor, and if the application of sanctions does not broaden the periphery of the war—non-member states who are neutral should cooperate, at least to the extent of not interfering with League activities," he says.

"Non-interference with the League, in common with organized neutral action where the League does not operate perfectly, will involve an embargo system which will cut off the sinews of war from belligerents. These embargoes may be expected to shorten the duration of the war and restrict its spread by eliminating clashes between belligerent and neutral rights at sea.

"In union there is strength, but strength must be kept in leash if it is to fall short of actual armed hostilities. The probability of being drawn into the next major war is real enough to justify great effort in advance to avoid that consequence. Without the assumption of some burden and losses, it cannot be averted, but the burden and loss may be minimized and made to contribute more effectively to the desired end by a policy of co-operation with other neutrals."

Dr. Jessup holds that the revision of neutrality needs "much more study" and that it will be "a national misfortune if that study is not made before the outbreak of the next war."

According to Dr. Jessup, it is not possible to "have our neutral cake of peace and eat our cake of neutral profits, too." The battle is half won, he holds, if "the position is accepted that neutrality is a period not of prosperity, but one in which small losses must be taken to avoid the greater cost of war."

More Landon Delegates

ABILENE, Kan., Feb. 27 (AP)—Gov. Alf M. Landon was assured of eight Kansas votes for the Republican nomination for President when Fourth District Republicans Feb. 25 instructed their two delegates to the national convention in Cleveland in June to vote for the Kansan. Three districts previously had instructed their delegates for Landon.

$2500 a Year for All Workers Proposed in New Ezekiel Plan

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (AP)—A plan to increase industrial production, general consumption of the goods produced and the income of workers is outlined by Dr. Mordecai Ezekiel in a book entitled "$2500 a Year" published today.

Dr. Ezekiel, economic adviser to the Secretary of Agriculture and formerly assistant chief economist to the Federal Farm Board, says in his introduction he has drawn heavily upon the "constant inspiration" of Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture. He also acknowledges indebtedness to Rexford G. Tugwell, Under Secretary of Agriculture, Louis H. Bean and Gardiner C. Means.

He proposes a minimum wage of $2500 a year for factory workers and says the increased spending power thus created would make the farm problem almost solve itself.

He compares his plan for industry to the AAA plan for aiding farmers.

A central planning agency of the Government would encourage industries to produce goods in quantity for use instead of holding down production for fear of flooding a competitive market.

If there were surpluses as a result of the increased production, not taken care of by the increased buying power of the workers, the Government might absorb them "at an agreed discount" or make loans on them as was done for farmers with surplus corn and cotton.

If new industries were needed and private capital was hesitant to invest, a branch of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation might provide capital. A government agency might also exploit patents obtained, but not in use, paying the inventors for the use.

To help push prices down and wages up he suggests that the Government might operate "yardstick corporations" that would compete against those unwilling to make price reductions. Production contracts also are proposed, under which the Government would pay producers who turned out goods as specified out of funds collected, if possible, by some such means as a processing tax.

Nye Would Make Warring Buyers Pay Cash and Take Goods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27—A "cash and carry" basis for all business with belligerents was advocated by Senator Gerald P. Nye, chairman of the Senate munitions investigating committee, in a lecture at Temple University on Feb. 24.

Senator Nye declared that he favors a neutrality law which would compel nations at war to pay cash for supplies, without obtaining loans in the United States and to take full responsibility for taking their purchases away from American ports.

Personally, he stated, he would prefer a complete embargo on all business with any nation at war, but he realized that that was impossible at present.

At least three members of his committee, he stated, will favor nationalization of manufacture of warships, guns, powder, and perhaps poison gas, when it reports the result of its 20 months' work to Congress next month.

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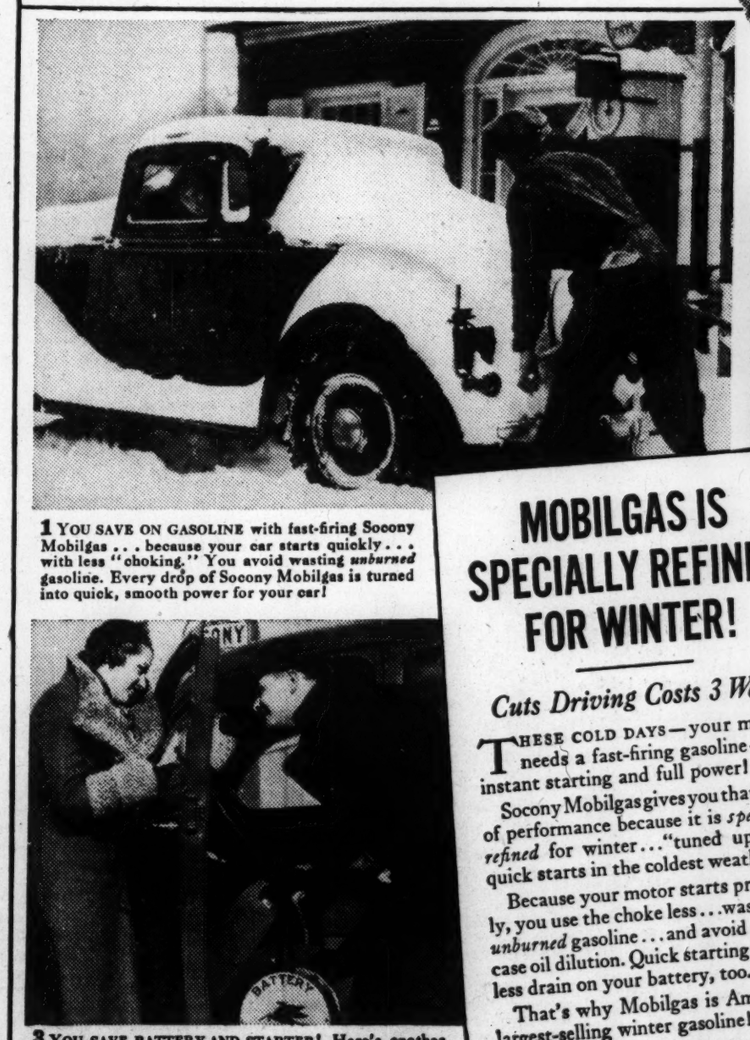

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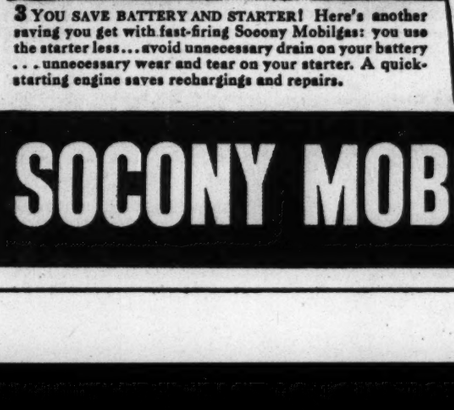

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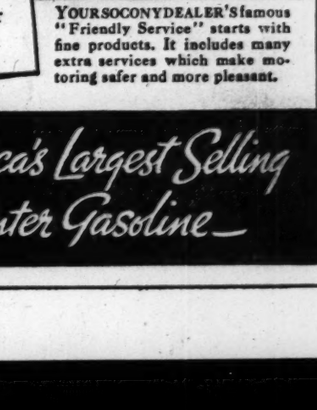

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Bingham Back—Meyers Utility Infielder for Boston Bees—Hollett a Forward

Quinn Certain Howie Meyers Will Fill Bill

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Feb. 27—Rarely does a major-league baseball club stay up there in the pennant struggle without a dependable utility infielder within its ranks. Such a player is an asset to any ball team, particularly the fellow who can step right into either side of the infield and not weaken his club's defense.

For many years the Boston Nationals, or Bees, have lacked a spare infielder of this caliber. Last season the club used Joe Coscarart in this capacity, and although the California youngster played good ball in streaks, something was lacking. When Bill McKechnie and Bob Quinn, manager and president of the Bees, respectively, put their heads together in regards to trades and changes several weeks ago, Bill said to Bob:

"Where can I find infield insurance, Bob? I mean a player who can step in at either second, third or shortstop and not keep you wondering whether or not he will stop the ball."

Liked His Style

A day or two later, Quinn took Howard Alexander Meyers from the Buffalo club of the International League. The Bees' president has followed Meyers since back in 1932, has always liked his style and feels confident that he is the man McKechnie is looking for.

"Bill McKechnie can put Meyers in at either side of the infield and forget about him," said Quinn. "He plays equally well at third, short or second, and the player who can fill that bill is scarce. True, he hasn't broken down any fences with his hitting, but he punches out singles and hits all pitchers alike. That type of hitter generally connects as often in the majors as he did in the minors. I really believe this boy will make the grade."

Meyers was born in Scranton, Penna., in August of 1910, which makes him 25 years old as he faces his first trial at major league baseball. He went through high school in his home town, starring in football and basketball as well as baseball. Springfield College was his next step and he graduated from there in 1932. The diamond, court and gridiron also kept him busy at Springfield.

Came Back Strong

He signed his first professional baseball contract with the Scranton club of the New York-Pennsylvania League in 1932 and remained there through 1933. He joined Ray Schalk's Buffalo team in the International League in 1934, but was forced out of action on July 10 through an injury and was on the bench during the rest of the season. He came back strong in 1935, playing 154 games at third base. He led all International League third basemen in fielding and hit about .250.

This past winter Meyers taught at Pennsylvania State Oral School at Scranton and one look at him is assurance that he needs very little conditioning here in St. Petersburg.

Meyers is not a big man. In fact he is inches under six feet, but he has a rugged frame and thrives on work.

Just before the Seaboard Airline rolled into Florida yesterday, "Howie" said to me: "Bob Quinn tells me that my chances of staying with the club are very good. I naturally feel sure I can make the grade and am anxious to back up the confidence Mr. Quinn has voiced in me."

If Meyers stays with the Bees after the month of July, one player and a lump of cash will be turned over to Buffalo. The Bees have already optioned Joe Mowry, outfielder, to the Bisons as part of the deal.

Ping Pong Champion

Wide World

Ruth Hughes Aarons of Stamford, Conn.
United States Women's Table Tennis Champion Putting On Final Touches to Her Training Before Departing for Prague to Compete for the World Title

Table Tennis Takes Up Slack Between Seasons at Vermont

How to take up the slack in the athletic situation, with football over and basketball soon to follow, may have been a problem at one time to physical education teachers and coaches at University of Vermont; but no longer. "Unemployment" among athletes will not exist there this season, it appears. Witness the alacrity with which some of Vermont's stars on the gridiron and court are turning to a sport known familiarly as ping pong, but more recently termed table tennis.

Women, children and even football players can occupy themselves with this pastime, which has long been popular with such well-known tennis stars as Big Bill Tilden and Fred Perry, English ace.

Among basketball players who will elect it for the next few weeks are Ross, Shaw and Tomasetti of the Vermont hoop squad. Captain Girardi of the 1935 football team at Vermont is also going in for table tapping. An all-college tourney will be held, as in former years, to determine the best player in the university, with these men, among others, competing.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago—Laila Schou-Nielsen of Norway won women's world speed skating championship at Oslo.

Three Years Ago—Gene Sarazen swamped Olin Dutra, 11 and 10, in 72-hole golf match for "world championship."

Phil Troy Routs Train Occupants Each Morn at 10

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 28 (AP)—Speeding southward with the Boston Red Sox . . . Secretary Phil Troy routs you out of bed at 10 a. m. . . . Since the party left Beantown, Lefty Grove and Bing Miller have climbed aboard at Philadelphia . . . Much handshaking and "how's the souper?" etc. . . . Breakfast, with the rookies gazing admiringly at Grove and telling the waiters they're with the Red Sox . . . Much pennant talk . . . Nobody seems to think the Sox can miss . . . Grove a big winner at hearts over Coach Herb Pennock, Miller and a rabid Hub fan named Doc Ross . . . "Maybe that's the tipoff," says Grove . . . "Looks like I'm off to a good start."

* * *

Phil Troy peering anxiously up and down the platform at Wilson and Fayetteville, N. C., for a glimpse of Wes and Rick Ferrell . . . No dice at either place . . . "Gosh," says Mr. Troy, trying to talk native, "wonder what's become of them 'ere tar heels?" . . . Lunch . . . Naps for players . . . Florence and Charleston, S. C., and no Messrs. Ferrell . . . Troy gives them up and thinks mebbe they've gone by motor.

* * *

To show you how steamed up Boston is over the revamped Sox, 2000 fans and a brass band were at the station to see the advance guard off . . . The biggest newspaper contingent in years—13 scribes—will be at Sarasota with the club . . . Only five left with the Bees . . . Just so the unlucky number doesn't prove to be a jinx . . . Troy, with five trunks filled with sports clothes, will enter a two-man race with Leo Bondy of the Giants for the big league sartorial honors . . . Bondy went to Pensacola with $800 worth of clothes.

Detroit needn't worry about Hank Greenberg . . . He told a close friend no later than yesterday he'll sign—and for a lot less than the $40,000 that has Mickey Cochrane mumbling to himself . . . Our guess will be a compromise at between $20,000 and $25,000 . . . Bill Terry thinks at least a dozen of the more than 100 pupils in his baseball school can look forward to baseball careers . . . Did Bill Werber talk out of turn?

Training Camp Notes

By the Associated Press

PENSACOLA, Fla.—After only two days in the Giants' camp, Hal Schumacher has decided definitely to stick to his sinker ball this season. Hal says his arm, which weakened last season, is as strong as ever, and he doesn't think the sinker will damage it again.

"It is the natural delivery for me," Schumacher explained, "so why should I change to something else?"

CLEARWATER, Fla. — Although the Dodgers don't open their training camp officially until tomorrow, a number of them, including Manager Casey Stengel, already are on hand. Watson Clark, who lives here, helped prepare the training field and heads the welcoming committee.

LAKELAND, Fla.—Rudy York, rookie candidate for Hank Greenberg's first-base job with the Tigers, may be shifted to the outfield to take advantage of his hitting. In the Texas League last year York hit 32 homers, drove in 117 runs and earned the designation as the league's most valuable player.

ORLANDO, Fla.—Owner Clark Griffith of the Washington Senators has been showing some interest in Floyd Perryman, obscure Paducah (Ky.) sandlotter catcher, but without committing himself.

The Senators' second and third-base places remain unfilled, but Cecil Travis has looked so good at short it may prove a permanent assignment.

SAN JUAN, P. R.—Cincinnati Red bosses indicate Calvin Chapman is a sure shot to start the season as an outfield regular. Charlie Dressen plans to use Johnson, Wistert and Cook in turn on the mound in today's exhibition game at Ponce.

SARASOTA, Fla.—Herb Pennock, Red Sox pitching coach, paints a glowy picture of the pitcher possibilities of Stewart (Doc) Bowers, who dropped a course at Gettysburg College to join the team last July. Pennock says Bowers should develop into a regular pitcher this season. Bowers celebrated his twenty-first birthday en route here yesterday.

BRADENTON, Fla. — "Pepper" Martin bounced into town last night to bring pep to the St. Louis Cardinals' camp. He wore, in addition to customary garments, a 10-gallon cowboy hat and a broad smile. His arrival left only the holdout Deans and Leo Durocher, who is coaching the Navy team at Annapolis for a few days, off the squad.

A line drive off Virgil Davis' bat bumped Bill Hallahan on the head yesterday and he drew a day in bed to recover.

Hitchman May Use Hollett In Forward Line

Lineup for Tonight's Hockey Game

Boston		Philadelphia
Dumart, lw	rw,	McManus
Getliffe, c	c,	Cox
Bauer, rw	lw,	Kirk
Portland, ld	rd,	Cooper
Pusie, rd	ld,	Ayres
Jackson, g	g,	Gardiner

Boston alternates—Riley, McCully, Finnigan, Blake, Besler, Hollett, McInenly. Philadelphia alternates—Molyneaux, N. Colville, Connoily, Mason, Wares, Weir, Roubell.

It is possible that Boston fans will see Bill "Flash" Hollett on the forward line tonight. The Cubs are entertaining the Philadelphia Ramblers at the Garden in another of the now famous Ladies' Nights.

Flash has not been too steady on defense and Manager Hitchman, under the present pressure of being shorthanded, may use the shifty Hollett as an attacking forward. Last night the Cubs pulled a surprise by defeating the New Havenites, 2 to 1, at New Haven.

That victory lifted the team from a tie for last place to undisputed possession of fourth. Victory over the Ramblers tonight would advance the team to a tie with New Haven for third. Philadelphia is the league leader and a difficult team to beat but on Boston ice the Cubs have won three out of four from them. All games here were decided by one-goal margins.

Emergency

In the present emergency of four games in five days and with the race for playoff positions so close, it is hoped by the Cubs that Capt. Bert McInenly will return to action. The veteran defenseman was incapacitated while performing for the Bruins and has not been in action for weeks. His steadying influence will help.

On the last visit of the Ramblers the game produced a high-sticking affair with the referees called upon to watch proceedings closely. At that time Joe Cooper, rugged Rambler defenseman, went on a rampage battering the Cubs right and left. Last night the Ramblers played a 5-all tie with Springfield at Philly.

Phil Besler, injured right winger of the Cubs, returned to action last night at New Haven for the first time in weeks and will be a welcome addition for this game. The sudden shift of Jerry Shannon, Charley Sands and Roger Jenkins to the Bruins left the Cubs in testing circumstances with playoff hopes so near and yet so far.

Yale Athletes Add Danger To Existing Marks

What will Yale do to the present records, established during the 16 years the Harvard, Dartmouth and Cornell track teams have competed in the Triangular indoor meets? Exceptional performances have been recorded and now, with Yale added to form the Quadrangular meet, the present marks are under new pressure.

Venzkes Mangans and Cunninghams may not be billed in advance notices at the Quadrangular Saturday, but it is from just this sort of competition that such performers derive their early starts toward fame. In these highly promising games in the Garden there are possibilities of new meet marks being broken and others being equaled. It so happens that the major onslaught on existing marks is looked for in the field, instead of the track events.

Pole Vaulter

Emile Dubiel, Harvard football captain-elect and pole vaulter, aiming for the U. S. Olympic team, may erase the present meet record of 13ft. 10¼in. made by E. L. Colyer of Cornell in 1931. Then there is Milt Green, Harvard captain, who will attempt to clear 24 feet for the indoor meet record and skip over the 45-yard hurdles in under 5.8 seconds to better his own record of last year.

The two weight events should produce some thrilling competition in the Briggs Cage at Harvard with performers of the rating of Tony Geniawicz of Dartmouth, Loeb of Yale, Wood of Cornell and Norman Cahners of Harvard testing one another. There are 50ft. shotputters and better than 50ft. 35-pound weightmen included here.

Mile Record

The mile record is 4m. 22s. made a year ago by Bob Quimby of Dartmouth and that mark may go by the boards this year because John Meadon, exceptional Cornell miler, will be pushed to beat Bob Woodward of Harvard and Wilbur Woodland of Yale. Meadon bested Woodland by five yards in the time of 4m. 29.6s. for the mile in the dual meet last week. Woodward's time trials have indicated that he should do around 4m. 20s.

Cornell and Dartmouth have developed strong mile relay teams and might crack the existing mark of 3m. 25.8s. made by Cornell in 1935. Other events are well equipped with better than average performers and all told an evening of excitement is offered to the Boston track fan.

At Garden Saturday Night

Bill Bassett, Cornell Distance Runner
West Newton Athlete Will Compete Against Harvard, Yale and Dartmouth Two-Milers in First Annual Quadrangular Meet

Cronin on Record With a Prediction Favoring Pennant

ORLANDO, Fla., Feb. 27 (AP)—Manager Joe Cronin, generally cautious in his public pronouncements, is on record with a prediction his Boston Red Sox would win the American League baseball pennant.

While visiting his father-in-law, owner Clark Griffith of the Washington Club, and looking over his former charges, Cronin told newsmen he figured Boston had the power and all-round strength this season to nose out the defending champions from Detroit.

"Unless Al Simmons make a mighty difference in the Tigers, the Red Sox will win," he said.

Cronin thinks that with the acquisition of Jimmy Foxx, Eric McNair, Roger Cramer and Johnny Marcum, the Red Sox will be at least 12 games better than a year ago.

"A lot depends on Fritz Ostermuller," he explained. Fritz is the southpaw who suffered injuries last summer. "We'll need him to round out a four-man pitching staff."

Cronin said he had reports Lefty Grove and Wes Ferrell were "in great shape and I'm counting on that pair to go just as well this year as in 1935."

Marcum will round out the Big Four. Cronin feels that with a pennant-contending club, Marcum may move into the 20-victories class.

Cronin hasn't decided where Bill Werber, last year's third baseman, will be used. "Werber will be on the club. He's too good a man to leave off. He may be back at third again," the manager said.

College Track Result

Amherst 47, Holy Cross 38.

New Medley Relay Record

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 27 (AP)—The Princeton University swimming team claimed a new world's record for the 150-yard medley relay race in 25-yard pools as it defeated Columbia 54 to 16 yesterday. Capt. Howie Willey, who swam backstroke; Dick Hough, breaststroke, and Hank Van Oss, freestyle, were clocked in 1:21.8, four and two-tenths seconds better than the old mark.

Harvard Sextet Slight Favorite Over Princeton

When the Princeton Tigers roar into the Boston Arena Saturday night to cross hockey sticks with John Harvard they will encounter a confident Crimson hockey team which is the talk of the college world both in Canada and the United States. Last Saturday night a great Harvard hockey team turned back a desperate McGill unit in Montreal to the tune of 7—4. That victory has caused sport writers and fans in general to sit up and take notice.

The game next Saturday night promises to be the gem of the intercollegiate hockey season. Both teams are tied for second place in the Quadrangular Hockey League. If Harvard can turn back the determined Tiger they will gain a tie for first place in the league with Dartmouth. On March 7 the Crimson goes to New Haven for their second league game with Yale, and if Harvard can snare the Bulldog they will take undisputed possession of first place.

Earlier in the season Princeton took the measure of Harvard by 4-3 at the Tiger lair. That game, according to those who saw it, was the greatest hockey match played in Princeton in years.

Harvard is at full force for the Saturday night clash, with the exception of Leo Ecker who is out for the remainder of the season with an injury. The lineup for the Crimson will in all probability be Capt. Freddie Moseley at left wing with George Ford in center ice and Louis Carr on right wing. The second line will be made up of Edward Cutter, Johnny Mechem and George Roberts. The Harvard defense will be cared for by Thornton Brown, Russell Allen, Jim Roberts and Dick Claflin. Guarding the net will be either Ash Emerson or Bob Waldinger.

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	24	2	11	113	68	50
Providence	19	4	15	91	101	42
New Haven	16	3	20	106	124	35
Boston	15	3	21	108	117	33
Springfield	14	4	21	102	110	32

Results Feb. 26

Boston 2, New Haven 1.
Philadelphia 5, Springfield 5 (overtime).

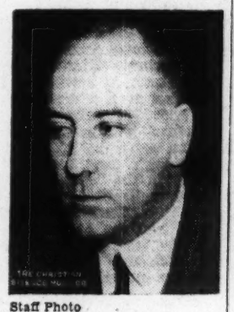
Sporting Around the Hub

Bingham Returns From Joy Ride

BEING one of the first official greeters of Bill Bingham upon his return from the coast proved of little value in the way of news gathering. Might have pressed him, but one look at his desk, neatly piled high with correspondence and what-not's needing immediate attention, we sacrificed our own job in favor of his time.

He did assert that the football-rules meeting passed smoothly. So smoothly, in fact, that some contended the committee merely went to California on a joy ride. He took no exception to that, however, since he favored no drastic change and none took place.

The entire H. A. A. office sobered decidedly during the afternoon, with the Harvard-Yale basketball game so near at hand and the disturbing news of Tommy Curtin, captain-elect of the Yale baseball team and member of the court squad. Later arrival of the Eli team plainly showed a group of basketball players who were far from usual cheer entering a crucial game.



Staff Photo
Carroll Getchell

In the billiard room a different atmosphere prevailed. A large group of student cue wielders were being fascinated and amused by Charley Peterson, veteran trick-shot artist and instructor of the fundamental and fine points of the game. He was making his annual instruction tour of colleges, and this was his day at Harvard. There is no end to his cleverness. We joined the group eagerly and were not disappointed. His exhibition and patter of years' standing never fail to interest. The writer has viewed Peterson's exhibits at least half a dozen times, and the latest proved as interesting as the first.

Carroll Getchell, majordomo of H. A. A. statistics, tickets and complaints, reported checks and inquiries already regarding the new season-ticket plan for football next fall. Incidentally, "Getch," as goal umpire at Bruin and Cub hockey games, has several interesting angles on the players and games.

* * *

Badminton

Semifinal Round Matches in the Greater Boston badminton championships will get under way tonight at 7:30 o'clock at the University Club.

Placing their return shots with deadly accuracy, Patricia Bird and Rupert Carven scored the biggest upset of the evening last night when they defeated Mrs. Whitfield Painter and Stanley Houghton in the mixed doubles championship, 9—15, 15—10, 15—5. Carven was placing his smashing forehand strokes just where he wanted them.

Stanley Houghton, defending champion, and C. Raynor Hutchinson, 1935 runnerup, are the two favorites in the men's singles. Both are expected to win their matches tonight and meet in the final tomorrow evening.

* * *

Here and There

Saul Weslow, New England checker champion, added the Bay State title to his list last night, when he defeated Victor Monteiro of Boston, former champion, at the Y. M. C. U. in a playoff contest . . . Monteiro conceded the match after Weslow had scored two victories and a draw . . . Massachusetts State swimmers close their schedule against Trinity tonight . . . Boston College fencers will visit M. I. T. on Saturday for dual competition . . . An exhibition of swimming strokes and novelty events will be held at the Brookline Municipal Pool tonight . . . If conditions are favorable, the Boston Celts and Lynn Riversides will meet at Lincoln Park, Sunday, in their delayed national amateur cup soccer game . . . Tech students will play baseball again this season under the name of "Cambridge Collegians" . . . In 1935 the nine played Lowell Textile, Wentworth, Tufts jayvees, Harvard jayvees and several other teams with fair success.

* * *

Edith Drury of Concord, N. H., Boston and Radcliffe College, yesterday was one of two Americans winning their matches from an English side in squash racquets . . . Mrs. Ary J. Lamme of Rye, N. Y., was the other victor . . . Miss Drury, who plays at the Harvard Club of Boston, defeated Joan Strawson, 9—6, 9—7, 8—10, 10—9, in London . . . It was the first match of the 1936 tour . . . Gordon P. Marshall of Boston and A. C. Giles of New York, teamed to score a golf upset at Pinehurst yesterday . . . They defeated W. B. McCullouch of Philadelphia and Richard S. Tufts of Pinehurst, one of the favored team, 8 and 6 . . . Long shots by Clark basketball players accounted for the 37-to-21 victory last night over Boston University . . . The Boston Y. M. C. A. track team won the quadrangular meet last night at the Boston Y. . . . The winners scored 51 points, Newton 33, Lynn 16 and Salem 10 points.

* * *

Harvard downed Yale at basketball last night before 1500 fans . . . The score was close, 36 to 32 . . . It was the second successive victory for Wes Fesler's quintet over the Eli . . . Harvard's freshmen beat Andover Academy, 43 to 28 in a preliminary contest . . . Tufts swamped Worcester Tech in basketball at Medford last night, winning 38 to 25.

* * *

Sports Tonight

Pro Hockey—At Boston Garden, Cubs vs. Philadelphia, 8:30.

Squash Racquets—At Harvard Club, University Club vs. Harvard Club for Class C championship, 5:30.

Badminton—At University Club, Greater Boston championship semifinals, 7:30.

* * *

Coming Events

Billiards—Allen Hall playing Huntington Club Alleys, 265 Huntington Ave., Boston, Feb 28 at 12 p. m.; Capitol Billiard Co., 2 High St., Boston, Feb. 28 at 2:30 p. m.; Riverside Billiard Room, Medford, Mass., 5 high St., Feb. 28 at 7:30 p. m.; Winthrop Yacht Club, 649 Shirley St., Winthrop, Mass., Feb. 28 at 10 p. m.; Eagle Bowling Alleys, 2235 Washington St. (Roxbury), Feb. 29 at 4 p. m.; Revere Lodge No. 1171, 198 Shirley Ave., Revere, Feb. 29 at 7 p. m.; Shanley Recreation, 815 Washington St., Boston, Feb. 29 at 9:30 p. m.

Track Meet—At Boston Garden, Saturday, Cornell, Yale, Harvard and Dartmouth.

Marcum On Way

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 28 (AP)—His contract troubles over, Johnny Marcum, who says he'll receive $9000 for pitching for the Boston Red Sox this year, left last night for his team's training camp at Sarasota, Fla. Marcum, purchased from the Athletics during the winter, twice rejected contracts calling for $7500 before coming to terms. "I hope to be worth at least $30,000 to the Bostons this year," Johnny said.

College Swimming Results

Lafayette 39, Swarthmore 29.
Princeton 54, Columbia 16.
Rutgers 51, Lehigh 18.

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Japan's Crisis Seen As Wide Army Revolt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27—Serious concern in Washington over the real meaning of the events in Japan increases rather than diminishes.

The guns of a battle fleet dominating Tokyo are taken as a revealing sign that the assassinations were not simply a spasm of political terrorism, but a much wider-spreading revolt in the army than had been admitted.

Likewise, the continued imposition of martial law, the revelations of sieges between the rebels and loyal troops, and the latest dispatch reporting a "compromise" between the higher generals and the extremist leaders, have all heightened the gravity with which the situation is regarded.

Five of Greatest

Moreover, the obliteration from the political scene of five of Japan's greatest men, the ring of sage and experienced statesmen who surrounded the Emperor, is taken as a bitterly disturbing fact of itself. Whether or not the army becomes dominant, whether Japan goes into a military dictatorship or not, the loss of these men is expected to have a serious effect on Japanese policy.

While most experienced observers fear that tighter military control than ever is to be expected over the Japanese Government — whether concealed behind a façade of civil officials or otherwise—they regard a long-range struggle between the two forces in Japan to be inevitable. As that struggle comes, during the testing time, and thereafter, these observers expect that Japan will find its international prestige declining and probably its strength in the world as well. Such a disruptive internal struggle is put in the category of a social, political, and economic earthquake, with much the same slowing down in national development as the great Tokyo earthquake produced.

Will Greater Japan Arise?

But out of the ruins—if such there be—they expect that ultimately a greater Japan will rise, with the anomalies of its present form of government minimized if not removed.

This, observers recognize, may be a very long-range view indeed. More immediately, they see a return to the old Shogunate—dominance of the Emperor by a military or feudal group which keeps him virtually a prisoner, and runs the state by oligarchy.

Japan's constitutional government had been in the hands of a group of experienced statesmen. Five of these are now removed from the scene. The most distinguished of all the Emperor's advisers, Prince Saionji, the last of the elder statesmen, only narrowly escaped the same fate. Had he been assassinated, the Emperor would indeed have been left almost alone, at the mercy of the extremists and army leaders. His chosen advisers, the sort of men who guided not only his policy but that of his father, and his grandfather, the great Emperor Meiji, would be removed.

Then, it is feared, the Emperor would be out of the picture. The whole trend of Japanese history since its emergence from feudalism in the Meiji restoration would have been reversed. Facing this dire threat, the Emperor yesterday went into conference with his remaining leaders representative of the moderate and experienced group. From the latest accounts, he can hold out against the extremists.

Tokyo Calm as Rebels Submit to Government

(Continued from Page 1)

martial law in the name of the Emperor, who was himself seeking a new Government to replace that blasted from power by assassins' guns.

The second fleet, in command of Vice-Admiral Viscount Takayoshi Kato, arrived at Osaka Bay, on the southern end of the main island. The first fleet was expected to arrive tonight at the Yokosuka Naval Base, at the mouth of Tokyo Bay.

Curious crowds thronged to the water front at Shibaura, a suburb of Tokyo, to gaze at the first destroyers which arrived there yesterday from the Yokosuka base.

Expect Settlement

Informed sources predicted negotiations between the rebels and high military authorities would result in a settlement by which the insurgents would return tonight to their barracks, escorted by government troops.

Punishment for the uprising would be left for the future, but the siege in the heart of the capital would end.

Seek New Premier

Surviving leaders of the empire, members of the Cabinet of the assassinated Premier Keisuke Okada, supreme war councilors and other high militarists, convened at Emperor Hirohito's palace to select a new Premier.

The search by princes, ministers and the highest militarists for a successor to Premier Okada continued throughout the day, the conferees declaring they intended to remain in the palace until a new regime was named.

Ultra-Nationalists Active

The fact that Admiral Kanji Kato, retired former chief of the Navy General Staff, joined the deliberations this afternoon with the Supreme War Council was interpreted to mean ultra-nationalist views were prevailing in strong support of Admiral Kato, a leader of the ultra-patriotic faction of the navy.

Others mentioned as possibilities for the premiership were Prince Naruhiko Higashi-Kuni, a member of the Supreme War Council, and Prince Fumimario Konoye.

Invaded Bedroom

The details of the Premier's passing were finally disclosed. The insurgents rushed into the Okada residence about 5 a. m., yesterday, overpowered the police guard, invaded the bedroom and shot Admiral Okada. He was able to flee and reached the garden but already wounded mortally, he fell in the snow and died.

The Premier's residence is a heavy squat structure of buff brick on a 100-foot hill surrounded by a five-foot wall in a park near the magnificent new Parliament Building, overlooking a valley toward the United States Embassy, a quarter of a mile away.

Restrict Gatherings

The headquarters of General Kashii's forces announced that units of the First Army Division, normally stationed outside Tokyo, arrived in the capital to join the command of the Tokyo garrison, to assist in enforcing martial law.

"The Tokyo peaceful situation is unchanged," the garrison headquarters announced, but at the same time drastic restrictions on rights of assemblage were imposed.

Meetings, "if used to discuss the present situation," were banned. Newspapers and periodicals were forbidden to publish anything deemed detrimental to public peace and order.

Sale, giving and receiving of arms and munitions were banned under pain of severe penalties.

These announcements by the Tokyo garrison headquarters, however, failed to mention the several interesting troop movements on both the rebel and loyal sides during the day.

Dr. Rolfe's Portrait Given to University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26—A pen-etching portrait of Dr. John C. Rolfe, emeritus professor of Latin language and literature and special lecturer in Latin at the University of Pennsylvania, is being given to the university by Dr. Alice A. Deckman. She is one of Dr. Rolfe's former students and is now a member of the Overbrook High School faculty. The portrait is the work of Harry S. Moskovitz, Philadelphia artist.

At a brief ceremony in the university library, Feb. 28, the portrait will be presented by Dr. George D. Hadzsits, of the Latin department, and will be received for the university by Dr. Josiah H. Penniman, provost.

Dr. Rolfe was a member of the faculty at Pennsylvania for 34 years and has been honored on various occasions for his distinguished contributions as a scholar and teacher in the field of classical studies.

Plains People Driven To Sod Homes by Cold

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DODGE CITY, Kan.—The old-timers in the high plains country where sub zero weather has brought the severest winter in several years have moved into their sod houses.

Many high plains farms and ranches have preserved the sod houses for sentimental reasons. But when the temperatures go below zero and fuel becomes scarce, the old earthen structures become usable. They are warm in the winter and cool in the summer.

Niagara Falls Falling Again

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Feb. 27 (AP)—Water is beginning to flow over the American Falls in steadily increasing volume after one of the longest "dry" spells since the white man first saw it. The mild weather of the last few days loosened the ice jam which, since the night of Jan. 23, had kept the falls dry, or nearly so. The thawing has been slow thus far, with hardly any ice breaking from the brink.

Japanese Adventure in the Far East

Publishers'; Ewing Galloway; By a Staff Artist **Japan Opens Up a New Gateway**

The Map Shows Manchoukuo, With Its Railway Lines Reaching Toward Dairen, Great Port of the Orient. Insets: Above, Left—Storing Bean Cakes at the Dairen Wharves; Right—Busy Shipping Yards for Agricultural Produce in the Outskirts of Dairen; Lower Left—Harbor Scene at Dairen

Dairen: Gateway of Empire

By William H. Chamberlin

Chief Far Eastern Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

(Continued from Page 1)

originally founded by the Russians under the name of Dalny, was taken over by Japan after the Russo-Japanese war. At this time it had a single pier, with unfinished quays and breakwaters. Today four new piers have been constructed; the harbor has been carefully dredged, giving access to the largest steamers; nearly seventy miles of rails have been laid within the pier compound. Separate piers have been built for handling oil, combustibles and coal, and Dairen has kept well abreast of the most modern improvements in loading, unloading and trans-shipping cargo.

Rapid Increase

When Japan took over Dairen it was a small town with a little over 20,000 inhabitants, and an annual foreign trade valued at 60,000,000 Chinese dollars. Today the population is 328,000; the value of the trade about 1,000,000,000 Chinese dollars.

Dairen is a city with several broad boulevards and spacious parks, an excellent streetcar service, large modern buildings, and good motor roads, running out into the neighboring country. Apart from its commercial significance, it is an industrial center, with the large repair shops of the South Manchuria Railway, bean-mills and ceramics and glass works.

Dairen is more Western in aspect than the large cities of Japan itself; the colder winter climate has encouraged the building of more solid types of houses.

One could understand the feeling of the Japanese girl, brought up in an American coast city, who acted as my interpreter during a visit to the Fushun coal mines. She said she liked Dairen more than the cities of Japan itself; there seemed to be more space and elbow-room.

Takes High Rank

The main factor in promoting the development of Dairen, the spearhead of Japan's economic advance on the continent of Asia is the South Manchuria Railway Company, which deserves to rank with the East India Company and the Hudson Bay Company among the great semigovernmental economic organizations of history. Founded after the end of the Russo-Japanese War, with a modest capital of 200,000,000 yen, part of which consisted of the damaged and depreciated properties which were taken over from the Russians, it has grown on a truly imperial scale and is today far and away the largest corporation functioning in east Asia.

Receipts of 12,500,000 yen in the first year of its operation had increased to 248,000,000 yen in 1933-1934. Besides operating what is probably the most efficient railway system in Asia the South Manchuria Railway carries on an extraordinary variety of subsidiary enterprises, some of them on a business basis, others as social welfare institutions. The list of undertakings mentioned in its annual report includes coal mines, hotels, hospitals, bus lines, co-operative stores, research laboratories and town and port construction.

Empire Within Empire

Before 1931 the South Manchuria Railway maintained a sort of "imperium in imperio" in Manchuria. Its Railway Zone (a narrow strip of land along the line of the railroad between Hsinking and Dairen, which included a considerable part of Hsinking and Mukden), like the Kwantung Leased Territory, which included Dairen and a small hinterland, was outside the Chinese jurisdiction; and most of the Japanese in Manchuria lived there. This arrangement has persisted, although the Railway Zone is an administrative inconvenience and may, in time, be abolished.

At the same time the establishment of Manchoukuo has immensely broadened the scope of the South Manchuria Railway. Formerly it was in charge of two stretches of railway, from Hsinking to Dairen and from Mukden to Antung, on the Korean border. Now it operates all the state railways of Manchoukuo, including the newly acquired Chinese Eastern Railway, the stretch of the Peiping-Mukden Railroad (as far as Shanhaikwan) which passed into the possession of Manchoukuo and the many new railroad lines which have been built since 1932.

Manchoukuo now possesses more than 5000 miles of railway lines, and several hundred miles of additional lines are being set in operation every year. With much new Japanese capital available and with the obstructionist policy of the former Manchurian regime eliminated, Manchoukuo is being opened up with new lines of communication in all directions.

Most important, from the economic standpoint, are the lines which have been built in Eastern Manchoukuo, linking up Hsinking and Harbin with the prospective big new port of Rashin, in North Korea, now in the first stages of construction. There is more strategic significance in the line which has been run through sparsely settled country from Harbin to Heiho, on the Soviet border, and in certain lines which are being pushed to completion in Jehol and in the western part of Manchoukuo.

The regular air routes of Manchoukuo now cover a distance of about 5000 miles. With its wide rolling plains, broken by only two chains of rather low mountains, Manchoukuo is far better adapted for flying than Japan itself, with its alternation of mountains and rice-paddy fields, and Japanese aviators are receiving useful training in Manchoukuo.

Japanese Capital

Stimulated by the inflow of Japanese capital (variously estimated at from 750,000,000 to 1,000,000,000 yen since the occupation) Manchoukuo's industries have been making rapid progress. The country has recently produced its first steel at a plant in Anshan, near Mukden, which will ultimately have a capacity of 400,000 tons of steel a year. Iron mines in the neighborhood of Mukden, combined with large open-cut coal deposits in Fushun, east of Mukden, seem to mark the latter town as the chief center of Manchoukuo heavy industry. The Fushun mines, with their yield of 7,500,000 tons of bituminous coal a year, are the most productive in East Asia. Mixed with the coal is a large amount of oil-shale; and this subsidiary enterprise yields 54,000 tons of crude oil, 19,000 tons of paraffine and an equal amount of ammonium sulphate every year. In the event of war this reserve source of oil would be more intensively utilized.

Among the new enterprises that have opened in Manchoukuo in recent years are sugar refineries, cement factories, textile mills, alcohol plants and a chemical works, largely engaged in the manufacture of ammonium sulphate, located in Dairen.

Progress

When one makes every allowance for the progress which might have been achieved under Chang Hsueh-liang had there never been a "Manchurian Incident" there seems little reason to doubt that the inflow of Japanese capital, Japanese technical skill and organizing ability have pushed ahead the development of Manchoukuo faster than it would have gone otherwise.

If material progress were the sole factor involved in successful empire-building Japan could consider its cause in Manchoukuo almost won already. For Japan seems predestined to be the missionary of twentieth century technical progress in many parts of Asia. But the success of the Manchoukuo experiment cannot be gauged simply by Japanese ability to operate railroads, coal mines and hotels more efficiently than other Oriental peoples. The task which Japan has undertaken involves other problems, some of them both complicated and difficult, which will be outlined in later articles.

'Block Booking' Hurting Art

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27—Hollywood film producers were accused today of wielding a "practical dictatorship" over the type of film shown in every American community through their practices of "block-booking" and "blind-selling" in testimony presented to a Senate interstate commerce subcommittee by Dr. Stephen P. Cabot, Boston educator and honorary vice president of the Motion Picture Research Council.

The committee has under consideration a bill proposed by the council banning these two practices. A telegram endorsing the measure was received from Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, former Secretary of the Interior, and president of the council. Efforts of better films movements in the United States have been futile because of block-booking and blind-selling, Dr. Cabot held.

Take What They Can Get

Block-booking was defined as the selling of films to motion-picture houses in lots without giving the exhibitor the privilege of choosing the ones he thinks will meet the approval of his community. Blind-selling consists of contracting for the sale of films while their character, treatment and stars are still unknown.

Admitting that motion pictures have improved "tremendously" in the last few years, Dr. Cabot inquired, "but what guarantee have we that we can rely on the continuance of good pictures?"

Asked by Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, whether exhibitors would not always choose those pictures that would draw the largest audiences, Dr. Cabot expressed the belief that public opinion is so organized now in American communities that it could be made known to the theater operators.

Effect on Youth

Prefacing his testimony with evidence of the powerful effect of motion pictures in shaping the lives of people, especially children, Dr. Cabot read a letter from an inmate in the Massachusetts reformatory estimating that nine out of ten men of his fellow inmates received their first criminal ideas from the movies.

Abraham F. Meyers, general counsel for the Allied States Association of Motion Picture Exhibitors, representing regional groups of producers, told the committee that block-booking "prevents an exhibitor from choosing the best pictures offered by all producers and requires them to take all offered by a few."

He held that the practice promotes monopoly, works for dishonest practices and compels the showing of undesirable films. He charged that "no industry in the United States has so continuously and flagrantly violated the antitrust laws as the motion picture industry."

Toronto's Y. W. C. A. Asks Co-operation With Boys' Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The need for closer co-operation between the Y. W. C. A. and the Y. M. C. A., in particular in smaller centers where there is a demand for community work, was stressed by Mrs. W. H. Lugsdin, president of the National Council of the Y. W. C. A., at the recent annual meeeting here.

A constitution for a community "Y" has been recommended, the girls and women members of the organization to be affiliated with the National and World's Y. W. C. A., and the young men and boys with the National and World's Y. M. C. A. Norway and Denmark are successfully carrying on this type of co-operative work.

Canadian Council members made visits during the year to associations in New Zealand, Great Britain, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany and the United States.

New Asteroid Speeding From Earth At Rate of 1,500,000 Miles a Day

The "Delporte Object" recently discovered by a Belgian astronomer, has been definitely labeled an asteroid, or small planet, according to Dr. Harlow Shapley, director of Harvard College Observatory.

The tiny heavenly body, scarcely a third of a mile in diameter, is receding from the earth at the rate of a million miles a day and when closest to our planet it was only 1,500,000 miles away, according to Harvard computations. Rarely has any other asteroid come within 50,000,000 miles.

Something New

"Nothing quite like it has been observed before," says Dr. Shapley; "but since such objects can only be seen by chance when they are very near the earth, and when conditions for discovery are peculiarly right, we cannot say but that this sort of object may be common in our solar system." It may some day be ejected from our solar system, says Dr. Shapley, "and then there is the possibility that it may strike one of the planets, but that is very remote," he added.

The object was actually seen visually, but all observations of its positions that have been used by computers to determine the path of the object are derived from photographic plates.

Stellar Image

The visual observation in America was made by Prof. G. Van Biesbroeck of Yerkes Observatory who watched it on Feb. 22 through the 40-inch refracting telescope. He reports "a perfect stellar image," verifying a special long-exposure photographic observation by Dr. Whipple at the Oak Ridge Station of the Harvard Observatory, who agrees that the image is stellar, a characteristic of asteroids, and not like cometary images, which are diffuse even when they do not show a tail.

"The asteroid is now fainter than the sixteenth magnitude," says Dr. Shapley, "and probably very few, if any, additional observations will be obtained at this appearance.

Computing Its Orbit

"If enough good observations have been obtained it may be possible that a sufficiently accurate orbit can be computed so that in some later year, when the object is again very near the earth, it can be picked up by astronomers. However, changes in its orbit may make this impossible."

Orbital computations have been received at Harvard from the University of California, the University of Michigan and Copenhagen, but Harvard computations are believed more accurate than these preliminary ones. The recalculated orbital period is approximately 28 months, the object having been nearest the sun on December 23.

Today it is approximately 22,000,000 miles away from earth—a convenient distance. Observations have been requested of all observatories with large telescopes.

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Listed Stock Quotations • **Numerous Securities Move Forward on Fairly Broad Front** • Commodity and Money Markets

Progress Toward Higher Prices Is Shown by Stocks

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (AP)—Steady progress toward higher prices marked quiet trading today in the stock market.

The broadest advance appeared in rails, metals and numerous industrial specialties, but the steels, utilities, oils, motors and merchandising issues did not lag far behind the rising leaders. Gains were major fractions to around 3 points.

U. S. Steel was up nearly 3, Allied Chemical more than 4, and around 2 each were Great Northern preferred, New York Central, Delaware & Hudson, Chrysler, Anaconda, St. Joseph Lead and Western Union. National Lead advanced 36½.

Smaller increases were scored by Bethlehem Steel, Santa Fe, Northern Pacific, General Motors, Johns-Manville, Sears, Montgomery Ward, Standard of N. J. and California, and Consolidated Gas.

The late tone was firm, and transactions approximated 2,200,000 shares.

Reassured on Tax

Trading in Bethlehem of N. J., and Delaware was halted at the opening about an hour while price differences were adjusted. The old New Jersey preferred and common were more than a point higher, and the new 7 per cent and 5 per cent preferred sold in line.

Better corporate reports and announcements in Washington on taxation and Treasury financing cleared many topics which traders for days have put in the question column.

Secretary Morgenthau revealed the Treasury in March will borrow $1,250,000,000 in cash and refund some $559,000,00 in Treasury notes maturing April 15. The bulk of the cash sought, he declared, is in anticipation of bonus needs.

At the same time he said he never had heard of a plan to tax by 50 per cent the profits realized from assets held less than a year, thus putting the Treasury on record regarding a bearish rumor that has been circulating in Wall Street for several days.

Metal shares were aided by a 25-cent Anaconda Copper dividend, the first since Aug. 17, 1931, the second consecutive advance in the price of lead, and the two-day boom in National Lead after directors proposed a 10 for 1 stock split.

Corporate Bonds Firmer

Moderate recoveries predominated in the corporate bond list today, but U. S. Governments were spotty and Japanese obligations continued to reflect nervousness over the political upheaval in Tokyo.

Of interest to the market was the announcement that the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation had applied to the SEC for permission to issue $40,000,000 in first mortgage bonds. More than $30,000,000 of this amount would be used to modernize and expand plant facilities. It was noted that this was the largest call for new capital since the passage of the Securities Act.

The statement of Secretary Morgenthau that March 15 financing would involve some $1,250,000,000, of which $800,000,000 would be "new money" for use in the soldiers' bonus, held the attention of banking quarters. The remainder would be for the redemption of Treasury bills maturing March 16. April refunding of $559,000,000 in Treasury notes would bring total borrowings to about $1,800,000,000.

Among company loans, American Rolling Mill 4¼s got up 3 points and lesser gainers included St. Paul 5s, North Western 4¾s, Chile Copper 5s, Illinois Central 4¾s, International Telephone 5s, N. Y. Central 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Walworth 4s and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s.

Federal bonds were quiet, but most of them were off 1-32nd to 2-32nds of a point.

Japanese Government 5½s lost 1⅝ and Great Consolidated Electric Power of Japan 7s were down 2¾. Other foreign issues were mixed.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: A better tone developed in today's stock market due to renewed support and a slackening of selling. Transatlantic and oil shares benefited on better American advices. Industrials hardened on covering operations. Japanese bonds declined one half to one and one half points and Chinese issues were also easy. The closing tone was firmer.

Paris: Prices steadied today in the Bourse as rentes, bank shares and industrials advanced. International issues developed irregularity. The closing was steady.

Berlin: Trading opened quiet today awaiting the steel dividend announcement but uncertainty developed and the Boerse closed dull.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
May	1.00⅞	1.01⅛	1.00	1.00⅜	+⅛
July	.92	.92⅜	.91	.91⅛	—⅛
Sept.	.90⅛	.91⅛	.90	.90⅛	—⅛
	Corn				
May	.61	.61¼	.60¾	.60¾	—⅛
July	.61¼	.61½	.60⅞	.61	—⅛
Sept.	.61⅛	.61¼	.60⅞	.61	
	Oats				
July	.28⅛	.28⅞	.28⅛	.28⅛	
	Rye				
May	.57⅛	.57⅝	.56½	.56¾	—¼
July	.57⅛	.57⅝	.56½	.56¾	—¼
Sept.	.56⅞	.57¼	.56½	.56½	—¼
	Winnipeg Wheat				Net
	High	Low	Last		Chg.
May	.85⅞	.85	.85⅛	—	⅜
July	.86⅞	.86	.86	—	⅜
October	.85⅞	.85¼	.85¼	—	⅜

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Feb. 25: Receipts, $5,643,030; expenditures, $13,126,778; net balance, $1,794,625,051. Customs receipts for the month, $27,365,427. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $2,315,078,389; expenditures, $4,694,762,925, including $2,172,926,161 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $2,379,674,535. Gross debt, $30,500,830,412, a decrease of $1,287,546 under the previous day. Gold assets, $10,162,974,085.

Hide Futures

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
March	11.07	11.07	11.07	11.07	+.04
June	11.40	11.56	11.38	11.56	+.16
September	11.70	11.86	11.70	11.86	+.14

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

‡1936 High	Range Low	Div. in $		High	Low	Last Feb. 27	Last Feb. 26
118	112¾	7	Abraham & S pf	114	114	114	..
74¾	68½	2½	Acme Steel	70¼	70¼	70¼	70
13⅞	10⅜	.10b	Adams Express	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	13⅛
35⅜	33⅝	2	Adams Millis	33¾	33¾	33¾	33½
25	22½	.60	Addressograph	24	24¾	25½	23¾
21½	1⅛	..	Advance Rumely	3¼	3	3⅛	2¾
8½	7⅞	.60	Affiliated Prod	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7¾
194	168½	3¶	Air Reduction	185	183	185	182½
3⅜	2	..	Airway Elec App	3	3⅛	3	3⅛
17⅜	15½	.80¶	Alaska-Juneau	15⅝	15¼	15¼	15¼
45⅞	27½	..	Alleghany Pr pf (h)	40	40	40	39
4⅝	2⅜	..	Alleghany Corp (h)	4	3⅝	4	3¾
30¾	12⅜	..	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	28	27½	27⅝	27¼
39¼	30½	1	Alleghany Steel	36½	36¼	36⅜	35¾
27¾	23¾	1	Allied Mills	25⅜	25	25	24⅞
103	98	6	Allegheny & W	103	103	103	..
170¾	157	6	Allied Chem	172½	167¼	171½	167
8	6¾	..	Allied Stores	8⅜	7⅞	8¼	7⅞
47¼	35⅜	..	Allis Chalmers	44¼	42½	44¼	42½
23⅞	20½	1	Alpha Port Cem	22⅞	22	22½	22¼
73¼	69	5	Allied Stores pf	74¼	73½	74¼	..
5⅝	3⅜	..	Amal Leather	4½	4¼	4½	4½
87	75	2	Amerada	91¾	88	91	87¾
63¼	52	3	Am Ag Ch Def	59½	59½	59½	59½
47¾	42½	.50b	Am Bank Note	44	42	44	43
24⅝	16¼	..	Am Crystal Sug	24⅞	23⅞	24¼	23½
94	89½	6	Am Crys Sug pf	94	93½	94	93¼
50¾	42½	1¶	Am Brake S&F	50¾	50	50	49¾
134½	115¾	4¶	Am Can	119½	118½	119	117¼
166½	163	7	Am Can pf	164	164	164	164
41	32⅜	..	Am Car & Fdry	39¾	39	39½	38½
73¼	62	..	Am Car & F pf	71½	71	71	69¼
44½	31	..	Am Chain	42	40	41	39¾
95	88	3¶	Am Chicle	94	94	94	..
13¾	8½	..	Am Colortype	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	11⅞
31⅜	27	..	Am Com Alcohol	30⅜	30¼	30⅜	29 29⅝
2¾	1½	..	Am Encaustic T (h)	3	2⅝	3	2½
14⅜	9¾	..	Am European	12¾	12¾	12¾	..
9⅝	7	..	Am & For Pow	8⅜	7⅞	8¼	7⅝
43	29¾	..	Am & For Pow pf	37⅞	37	37⅞	37
37¼	26	..	Am & For Pow 6	32	32	32	..
11⅜	12¼	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	15½	15	15½	14¾
18	12	1	Am Hawaiian	18¼	17½	18¼	17¼
8¼	5¾	..	Am Hide & L	7⅞	7⅜	7½	7⅜
46	38½	3	Am Tide & L pf	40½	40½	40½	..
39¼	37	2.40	Am Home Pr	38	37¾	38	37
4⅝	3	..	Am Ice	4½	4	4½	4¼
24	19	2	Am Ice pf	21½	21½	21½	20⅞
12⅞	10⅝	..	Am International	11¾	11⅝	11¾	11⅜
35⅞	25½	..	Am Locomotive	34¾	34¼	34¾	33½
95	73¼	..	Am Loco pf	95½	95	95½	94½
15	10¼	..	Am Machine & Met	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	13
35¾	27⅜	..	Am Metal	34¼	33¾	34¼	34
29⅞	25	.60	Am Mach & Fy	25¾	25¼	25¼	25¼
11¾	7½	..	Am Power & Lt	9	8⅝	8⅞	8½
47	30⅝	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	40	39½	40	39½
56¼	43	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	47¾	47	47¾	45¾
27⅜	22½	..	Am Radiator	24	23⅝	24	24
34	29⅝	1.20	Am Rolling Mill	32¾	32⅛	32⅝	32
109	89⅜	6	Am Safety Razor	113¼	110	113¼	108½
26¼	20⅜	..	Am Seating vtc	23½	23	23½	23¼
69⅞	56¾	.40b	Am Smelt & Ref	66½	65⅞	66¼	64½
105¾	104	6	Am Sm&R 6% pf	105½	105½	105½	105¾
73½	65	3¶	Am Snuff	66	66	66	65½
143	133⅜	6	Am Snuff pf	142⅝	142⅝	142⅝	142½
102½	94¾	5	Am Tobacco	95	95	95	95
104	96	5	Am Tobacco B	98	97	98	96½
33⅞	23⅜	..	Am Steel Fdries	31⅝	29½	31⅝	29⅜
36	33½	2	Am Stores	33¾	33¾	33¾	33⅜
58½	52	2	Am Sugar Ref	56	55½	55¾	55½
178	155¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	171¼	160¾	171	170½
8½	6¼	..	Am Type Fdries (h)	6½	6½	6½	6¼
35	29	..	Am Type F pf (h)	29¾	29	29¾	..
76⅜	23¼	1¶	Am Sum Tob	23⅝	23¼	23⅜	33½
24¼	21¼	1	Am Wat W & E	23⅝	22¼	23⅜	22¼
100	92¾	6	Am Watlpf	97	97	97	..
11½	9⅛	..	Am Woolen	11	10⅛	10⅞	10
70¾	62	1	Am Woolen pf	66½	63½	66¾	62½
2	1⅛	..	Am Writ Pap (h)	1⅜	1¾	1⅜	1⅜
10	7¼	..	Am Wr P pf (h)	7¾	7¾	7¾	7⅝
6⅜	4⅝	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	6⅞	5¾	6⅜	5⅞
53	44	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	55	5¼	55	50⅛
36¼	28	..	Anaconda Cop	35	33⅜	34	32¾
46	35	.75b	Anaconda Wire	42½	42½	42½	42½
24½	15½	.60	Anchor Cap	22½	22½	22½	22¼
5⅜	3¼	..	A P W Paper	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
50	41½	1¶	Archer Daniels	42¼	41¾	42¼	41½
122	120½	7	Archer Dan pf	121½	121½	121½	..
7⅜	4¾	..	Armour Ill	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	6¼
84	66⅛	6	Armour Ill pf	83	82½	83	82¼
12¾	7½	.50	Arnold Constable	13⅜	13	13	12¾
26¼	8¼	..	Artloom Corp	22¼	20½	21	21⅝
52½	47¼	1½	Armstrong Cork	50¼	48¾	50¼	48½
15½	13½	..	Asso Dry Goods	15½	15	15½	15
51⅜	43	1e	Asso Oil	49	49	49	..
73¾	59	2e	Atchison T&SF	76	74⅛	76	74
104	90¾	5	Atchison pf	102½	102	102½	102½
35¾	29	..	Atl Coast Line	34	32⅞	33¾	32⅝
16⅛	12	..	Atl Gulf & WI	14½	14¼	14½	13½
34	27½	1	Atl Refining	31¾	31¼	31¼	31¼
121½	112	6	Atlas Powder pf	121	120	121	118
20¼	18¼	..	Atlas Tack	25⅞	25½	25⅞	25¼
50½	40⅛	..	Auburn Auto	47½	47	47½	46¼
46½	41½	2	Austin Nichol A	44½	44½	44½	44½
6¾	4⅝	..	Aviation Corp Del	6	5⅜	6	5⅝
			—B—				
6⅞	4¼	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	6¼	5⅞	6	6
53¼	37¾	..	Baldwin L pf (h)	52	49¾	51¼	49⅜
24¼	16¼	..	Balt & Ohio	23¼	22	23½	21⅝
34¾	22¼	..	Balt & Ohio pf	32⅝	31½	32½	..
110⅝	109	6½	Bamberger pf	110½	110	110½	110½
17⅞	13¼	..	Barker Bros	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	..
88½	82¼	..	Barker Bros pf	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
74⅜	63½	.75*	Bayuk Cig	70	70	70	69
18⅜	14⅛	..	Barnsdall A	17¾	16½	17¾	16⅝
20⅞	18	.50e	Beatrice Cream	19¾	19½	19¾	19⅜
90½	85	3¶	Beech-Nut Pack	87½	87½	87½	87½
26⅝	21⅝	1	Bendix Aviation	25	24¼	24⅞	24½
			Beth Steel Del	57⅝	56¾	57⅝	..
15⅞	13⅛	1	Belding Hem	15⅛	15	15⅛	14⅞
23½	20	1½¶	Beneficial Ind Ln	21½	21⅛	21⅜	21⅛
56¾	48	2¶	Best & Co	51½	51	51½	50½
			Beth Steel Del 7pf	113	112	113	..
59⅞	49¾	..	Bethlehem Steel NJ	57⅜	56¾	57¼	55¾
132½	120¼	..	Beth Steel NJ 7pf	130⅝	129	130⅝	129
39½	23	.25	Bigelow Sanford	38⅞	38¾	38⅞	38⅞
20¼	15¼	.10b	Blaw Knox	19½	18¾	19⅜	19
			Beth Steel Del 5pf	18	17¼	18	..
21⅝	19½	.40	Bloomingdale	20½	20¼	20½	20¼
1113	109¾	7	Bloomingdale pf	111	110	110	111
26½	20⅞	..	Boeing Airplane	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	22⅞
58¾	52	3	Bohn Alum & Br	57⅞	55½	57⅞	55½
45	39⅜	2¶	Bon Ami B	40	40	41	40
30¼	25⅝	1.60	Borden	29⅜	28½	29¼	28⅜
80½	64	2	BorgWarner	79	76½	79	75⅝
60	51½	2¶	Briggs Mfg	60¼	58½	60	57⅛
18⅞	15⅞	.40	Bridgeport Brass	17½	17¼	17⅜	17
57	48	3	Briggs & Strat	55	55	55	55
46	41	2¶	Bristol Myers	46⅛	45¾	46⅛	..
46	40¼	3	Brooklyn Man T	45⅞	45¼	45½	45½
99¾	97¾	6	Brooklyn MT pf	99½	99	99¼	98¾
10⅞	4½	..	Brooklyn ueens	10⅜	9⅞	10	10⅛
51	33½	3¶	Brooklyn Q pf	49	48⅛	48⅛	48¼
56½	52	3	Brooklyn Un Gas	53¼	53	53¼	53¼
10⅞	8⅞	..	Brunswick Balke	11½	10⅞	11½	10⅝
14¼	8⅞	..	Bucyrus Erie	13	12¾	13	12⅝
20¼	17⅞	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	18⅛	17¾	17¾	17⅛
3¼	2¼	..	Budd Mfg rts	3	2¾	3	2¾
12¼	9⅛	..	Budd Mfg	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	11⅛
13¾	12	..	Budd Wheel	12⅝	12¾	12½	12¼
31⅜	22¾	..	Bullard	28	27¼	28	26½
19⅝	11½	..	Bulova Watch	19¾	19	19⅜	18⅝
3¾	1⅞	..	Burns Bros A (h)	2½	2	2	2
3⅜	1⅞	..	Burns Bros B (h)	2	2	2	2
3⅜	1⅞	..	Burns Bros B(h)	2	2	2	2
14¾	7⅝	..	Burns Bros pf (h)	12	11¾	12	12
33¼	25⅝	.60¶	Burrcughs Add	31¼	30½	31	30½
5⅜	2½	..	Bush Term (h)	5¾	4⅞	5½	4⅞
18⅛	8¼	..	Bush Term deb (h)	15½	14½	15½	12½
23¾	16½	..	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	21¾	19½	21	..
4⅛	2⅝	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	3½
3⅜	1	..	Butterick (h)	2½	2	2½	2
25¼	19⅞	..	Byers	23½	23	23½	22¼
			—C—				
37⅝	33⅜	1½	Calif Packing	35½	35½	35½	35¼
1⅞	⅝	..	Callahan Z & L	1½	1¼	1⅜	1⅜
8⅞	6	..	Calumet & Hecla	8½	7⅞	8⅜	8
35⅜	30	1¶	Campbell Wy&C	34¼	33½	34⅛	33½
16½	13¼	..	Canada Dry	14	13⅜	14	13½
16	10⅞	..	Canadian Pacific	15	14⅜	15	14⅜
43½	39	2	Cannon Mills	39	39	39	..
18½	13	..	Capital Admin	17¾	17¾	17¾	17½
48⅜	45¾	3	Capital Admin pf	48½	48	48½	..
100⅞	91	5	Caro C&O st	100	100	100	..
9¾	7¾	.20	Carriers & Gen Cp	9¾	9⅛	9¾	9⅛
118¾	92½	..	Case Thresh	113	111	112½	111¼
130	116	4	Case Thresh pf	35	130¾	134	130
71⅜	54¾	2	Caterpillar Trac	70	69⅛	70	69⅛
32¼	27⅝	..	Celanese Corp	29⅝	29	29	29
31½	19¼	..	Celotex Co N	29⅝	29¼	29½	28⅞
29¼	25⅜	1½	Central Aguire	29	28¾	29	28¾
57	47	..	Central RR of NJ	54¾	54¼	54¼	..
55¾	47¾	4	Cerro de Pasco	51¾	51¼	51¾	51
16⅞	13⅜	..	Certain-Teed	15½	14⅜	14⅜	14¼
90½	80½	..	Certain-Teed pf	90	90	90	90¼
42½	22¼	..	Checker Cab Mfg	39	39	39	..
74½	52	3	Chesapeake Corp	71½	70	71½	70
61	51	2.80	Ches & Ohio	59¼	58¼	59	58
3¼	1½	..	Chi & El Ill (h)	2½	2½	2½	2½
6¼	2⅞	..	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	5	4⅝	5	4½
2⅜	1½	..	Cal & Gt West (h)	2	2	2	2
8½	6	..	Chi & Gt West pf (h)	6⅞	6⅜	6¾	6½
31⅞	28½	1½	Chi Mail Order	29¾	29⅜	29¾	29½
2⅞	1¾	..	Chi Mil & St P (h)	2½	2⅜	2½	2⅜
5⅞	3	..	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	5½	4⅝	5¼	4¾
4⅞	3½	..	Chi & N'weste n (h)	4½	4¼	4⅜	4¼
12¼	7¾	..	Chi & N'west pf (h)	11⅞	11	11¾	10⅝
20½	16⅜	..	Chi Pneu Tool	18½	17½	18½	17
756	51½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	55⅛	54⅞	55¼	54½
3	1⅝	..	Chi Rk I & P (h)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
7⅞	3⅝	..	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	6⅞	6¾	6¾	6⅝
8	4⅜	..	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	7	6⅝	7	6⅝
30¼	25½	2	Chickasha Cot O	26⅞	26½	26½	..
11⅜	7	..	Childs Company	10	9⅞	10	9¾
99½	85½	4	Chrysler	96⅛	95	96	94
19⅞	15¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	18¼	18	18¼	18
7	4¾	..	City Stores	6½	6¼	6½	6⅛
32¾	23¼	.80	Clark Equipment	33¾	30¾	35	30½
45⅞	40¾	1¶	Cleve Gr Br Co	41¼	41¼	41¼	41
70½	53	1	Cluett Peabody	60	59½	60	60
97¼	84	2	Coca Cola	94½	93	94½	92
20½	18¼	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	19¼	18¾	19	18⅜
51⅝	45¼	.50b	Collins & Aikman	47	44¾	44¾	46¾
112	107¼	7	Collins & A pf	109½	108½	108½	..
18	8¼	..	Colonial Bea Oil	18½	17½	18½	..
9⅜	4⅜	..	Colo P & Ir (h)	9	8¼	8¾	8⅞
49	31⅞	..	Colo P&I pf (h)	45	42½	43	42
36½	21½	..	Colo & Southern	35	35	35	..
34¾	19⅜	..	Colo & So 1pf	34	32½	34	32½
20¾	14	.20e	Columbia Gas	17¼	16½	17¼	16¼
100	90½	6	Columbia G of A	98¼	97½	98¼	97½
45½	36	1¶	Columbia Pic vtc	37¾	36½	36½	37½
109	94	4¶	Columbian vtc n	103¼	102	103¼	101¾
51¼	47¼	2¾	Columbia P pf	47¼	47¼	47¼	..
52⅜	44	2½	Comm Credit	49¾	48½	49	48¼
114	110	5½	Com Cred pf	114	114	114	..
64¾	55	3¶	Comm Inv Tr	61¾	60¼	61¼	60½
101⅜	97	4¼	Comm I Tr pf	101½	101½	101½	..
24⅝	20¼	.60	Comm Solvents	24½	22⅞	24	23
5½	2⅞	..	Comwith & So	3⅜	3½	3¼	3⅛
82	62	3	Comwith & S 8pf	66⅝	66¼	66⅝	65¼
19½	16	2e	Congress Cigar	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	19
11⅝	8¾	..	Conde Nast Pub	12¼	11	11⅞	11
44½	39⅜	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	40	39¼	40	39¾
20	15¾	..	Conn Ry & Lt	16½	16½	16½	..
33½	25	..	Conn Ry & Lt pf	25¾	25½	25½	25½
7¼	4	..	Consol Flim Ind	6½	6¼	6¼	6¼
20¼	18	.50g	Consol Flim I pf	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18½
14¾	6¼	..	Consol Cigar	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
38¾	30⅝	1	Consol Gas	34½	33¾	34½	33¾
107	102	5	Consol Gas pf	106	106	106	106
6⅛	4¾	..	Consol Laundries	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
15	11⅞	.25e	Consol Oil	14¼	13½	14	13⅜
11½	6⅞	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
1⅜	⅝	..	Consol Textile (h)	1⅛	1	1	1
23½	19⅜	..	Container N	22¼	21¼	22	22½
78½	72¼	6½	Cons Cig pf ww	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜	76
17¾	10⅜	..	Cont Baking A	17⅜	16⅜	17¼	16½
2⅜	1⅜	..	Cont Baking B	2½	2⅜	2½	2⅜
37¾	27¼	6	Cont Baking pf	36	35⅜	36	..
87¼	73½	3	Cont Can	80½	79	80	79
23⅜	18	1.05e	Cont Dia Fibre	22⅜	21½	22⅜	21½
46	41½	1.20¶	Cont Insurance	43¾	43¾	43¾	42¾
3¼	2¼	..	Cont Motors	3	2¾	2⅞	2⅞
38⅛	33¾	1	Cont Oil	36⅝	36	36	35¾
69	62¾	3	Corn Exchange	63¼	63	63	63½
78½	68½	3	Corn Products	76⅞	76	76¼	75⅞
6⅞	5⅞	..	Coty	6⅛	6	6⅛	6
37⅞	37	2	Cream of Wheat	37	37	37	37
18¾	16⅝	.25e	Crosley Radio	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17¼
48¾	48¾	1	Crown Cork & S	48¾	48¾	48¾	48
10¼	7⅝	..	Crown Zeller vtc	9⅛	9	9	8⅞
41	35	..	Crucible Steel	38	37½	38	37½
112	103	1b	Crucible Steel pf	113½	112½	113½	111¾
	2⅛	..	Cuba Co	2¼	2¼	2¼	2
	18½	..	Cuba Ry pf	15	15	15	14
	12⅛	6¼	Cuban Am Sug	12⅞	11¾	12⅞	11¾
	97½	63½	Cuban Am S pf	94¾	93	94	92
	44½	38⅝	2½ Cudahy Packing	38⅝	38¾	38¾	38¾
	23½	19⅝	Curtis Publsing	20⅞	19⅝	20⅞	19¾
104	101	7*	Curtis Pub pf	103	102	103	103¾
	6⅝	4	Curtiss-Wright	6¼	5⅞	6¼	5⅞
	17⅞	10½	Curtiss-Wright A	16⅜	15¾	16¼	15⅝
	70½	63	8 Cushman 8%	65	65	65	..
	57⅛	43¼	.25b Cutler Hammer	57½	57	57½	56½
			—D—				
	75¼	52	Deere & Co	71	70	70½	70½
	31	27	.35g Deere & Co pf	29½	29½	29½	29½
	25¼	22	.50¶ Deise WG Co	23½	23	23½	22½
	52	36¾	.. Del & Hudson	50¼	48	50	47½
	23⅛	15¾	.. Del Lack&W	22¼	21¼	21½	20⅞
	9⅜	4¾	.. Denver RG pf (h)	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	..
153	128¾	4	Detroit Edison	150	149	150	149
119½	115¾	7	Devoe & Ray 1pf	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	116½

Business and Industry

Government's Borrowings Include $800,000,000 New Money

Commerce and Finance

Bethlehem Steel Stockholders Vote Merger Approval

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 27 (AP)—Stockholders of the giant Bethlehem Steel Corporation, second largest concern in the industry, today approved a merger of the New Jersey parent company and four subsidiaries into a new Delaware corporation which will bear the same name.

A small, but determined and sometimes noisy, group of dissenting stockholders held up the proceedings more than 2 hours but in the end mustered less than 1 per cent of the stock voted. Officials announced that 692,927 shares of the 033,887 preferred stock and 2,403,908 shares of the 3,194,314 common shares were voted in favor of the proposal. Some treasury and other shares were not voted.

By the same vote, the owners of the corporation gave their assent to creation of a new 5 per cent preferred stock, $20 par value, which will be used, together with $1 per share in cash, to liquidate arrears of $21 a share on the 7 per cent preferred stock.

Stock of the new corporation created by the merger will be exchanged share for share with presently outstanding common stock.

Eugene G. Grace, president of the corporation, who presided, told stockholders the principal gains to be achieved through the merger were a considerable saving in taxes, economy in cost of management, and a more workable and simplified corporate structure.

The subsidiaries merged into the new Delaware corporation are: Bethlehem Steel Corp., of New Jersey, the old parent company, Bethlehem Steel Corp. (Delaware), Kalman Steel Corp., Bethlehem Mines Corp., and Union Iron Works Co.

The World's Business

Suppressing the Records in Washington—NRA Report on Wages and Hours—Unofficial Facts

By H. B. E.

DURING the Hoover Administration, Miss Perkins, then Labor Commissioner for the State of New York, used to rail at Washington officialdom for alleged dishonesty in putting out official statistics. I do not think she ever charged actual misrepresentation. What bothered her was the false impression given in the explanation or presentation of economic data. I recall one case that particularly aroused her indignation. It was a statement that unemployment figures had increased in only six out of the 48 states. The purpose, of course, was to show that the problem of unemployment wasn't as bad as it seemed. As Miss Perkins pointed out, the six states happened to be the most populous states, so that the Government's devious methods of giving the data amounted to outright misrepresentation.

What, I wonder, does Miss Perkins, now Secretary of Labor in Washington, think of the industrious rewriting supposedly going on in Washington of reports which in their original state were unpalatable to the Administration. One is on the effects of the AAA. It has been prepared by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. In the first installment the bureau compared the income which the farmers have received since 1933 and the income which they might have received without the restrictions. Data were restricted tentatively to cotton. In this commodity the farmer is said to have been actually deprived of income—that the advance in price per bale has not been sufficient to make up for the number of bales which would have come on the market but for the restriction program. What more interesting estimates the bureau had up its sleeve is now the subject of speculation in Washington. For the charge is made on Capitol Hill that the remainder of the report is being, or has been "doctored."

The second report has to do with the hours and wages in industry since the demise of the NRA. It will be recalled that this was the last assignment which the President gave to the skeleton staff allowed to remain in the National Recovery Administration. No doubt the hope was entertained that the report would reveal such a falling away of standards as to justify a return to the NRA system. It is now said that the report has either been shelved or recalled for rewriting. One can only infer that precisely the opposite state of things from the one expected was shown in the suppressed record.

It will be a pity if these two reports are not issued as they were prepared. On Washington the country has come to depend for much of its data on economic developments. It will begin to look at this data with increasing suspicion if the constant rumors of censorship on factual material is confirmed.

In point of fact, however, there is a good deal of information available from private sources on both the effects of the AAA and the fate of hours and wages since the ending of the NRA system. As to the first, the Chicago Tribune recently did a service in investigating the facts. I quote from a summary provided in a recent editorial in that newspaper:

> "One of our figure hounds, delving among government reports, found that the crops the Government had let alone had added more to a farm income than had the crops the Government had regulated. Thirty-six per cent of the increased income of farmers came from the sale of cotton, wheat, corn, hogs, sugar and tobacco, and benefit payments on these controlled products. Sixty-four per cent of the extra farm income came from cattle, sheep and wool, poultry and eggs, and fruits and nuts, all of which were exempt from quota restrictions. Continuing his research into the Government publications, our statistical sleuth found that if the controlled crops had done as well as the uncontrolled ones farmers would have been richer by a half billion dollars. Thus AAA, which was supposed to increase farm incomes, had actually reduced them by $500,000,000."

What has happened to wages and hours in industry was recently studied by the National Industrial Conference Board. NRA government came to an end in May last year. In no fewer than 25 industries the Conference Board compared the situation in October with the situation in the preceding April. In regard to hourly wages, the report showed that these had actually risen 59.8 cents in April to 60.2 cents in October, or 0.7 per cent. If this rise in hourly earnings had been accompanied by a decline in employment, it might have been caused by a change in personnel. That was not the case, however, since the number of workers employed in October was 1.8 per cent larger than the number employed in April. These figures, therefore, do not support the statement that there has been widespread reduction of wage rates.

In only five industries were average hourly earnings in October lower than in April, if declines of one tenth of a cent are disregarded because they may be explained by the rounding of the figures. These industries were: Iron and steel industry, 0.5 cents; rubber industry, 0.6 cents; manufacture of "other" foundry and machine shop products, 0.6 cents, and silk industry, 4.2 cents. Since a small decline in average hourly earnings is often explained by an increase in employment, the decreases in hourly earnings in the northern cotton industry, the iron and steel industry, and the manufacture of "other" foundry and machine shop products may be accounted for in this way. Whether the increase in employment fully accounts for the somewhat larger decrease in hourly earnings in the silk industry cannot be determined from the available data. In the rubber industry, however, employment fell off and hourly earnings declined, but an average decrease of 0.6 cents is too small to indicate a widespread cutting of wage rates.

As to hours of work per week in the 25 industries, the national conference board found that the average had increased from 36.7 in April to 38.5 in October, or 4.9 per cent. A longer work week was noted in 18 industries; a shorter work week in five industries; and no change in the work week was found in two industries. In 14 industries the increase in the average number of hours per week was more than one hour; in three other industries the rise was nearly one hour.

On the whole, therefore, there has been a definite increase in the average work week. But the increase could be explained on several grounds unrelated to the relaxation of NRA restrictions for instance many companies, because of lack of business, were working in April at greatly reduced hours, in many cases at less than the maximum number of hours prescribed under the codes. Thus it cannot be concluded that the increase in hours was necessarily a consequence of the elimination of the restrictions placed upon industry by the NRA.

We shall have to be content with this survey till the NRA is allowed to release its own.

Treasury's March Financing Calls For $1,809,000,000

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (AP)—Secretary Morgenthau announced today the Treasury's March 15 financing will aggregate $1,809,000,000, of which $1,250,000,000 will be in cash. This will supply the $800,000,000 of new money and $450,000,000 to pay off that amount of bills maturing March 15.

The remainder of the financing will represent refunding operations involving $559,000,000 of notes which mature April 15.

Morgenthau said his advisers had told him the "immediate need" of the department would amount to about $800,000,000, the amount of the new money sought. All items of expenditure were figured in the estimates, he said, including the soldiers' bonus.

"We are getting our house in order to handle the bonus as expeditiously as possible," Mr. Morgenthau said.

The bills which mature March 15 carried no conversion rights, Mr. Morgenthau said, as he considered it not good fiscal policy to give holders of such short-term paper the right of conversion.

Morgenthau would not indicate the nature of the paper to be offered in exchange for the notes which mature next April. Nor would be discuss details of the financing which will be made public next Monday morning. The new issue will be dated March 15.

The term "new money" is employed at the Treasury to denote additional cash borrowed to meet government costs as distinguished from borrowing assigned to retirement or refunding of outstanding debts.

N. Y. Edison Co. $55,000,000 Bond Issue Is Offered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 — A new issue of $55,000,000 New York Edison Company first lien and refunding mortgage 3¼ per cent bonds, Series D, due on Oct. 1, 1965, at par and accrued interest is being offered by a banking syndicate headed by Morgan Stanley & Co.

This financing establishes a new low interest rate for long-term public utility borrowing and represents the largest corporate loan to be placed on the market here since the offering of a similar amount of Anaconda Copper Mining Company 4½s last October.

Associated with Morgan Stanley & Co. in the underwriting group are Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Blyth & Co., Inc., Brown Harriman & Co., Inc., Lazard Frères & Co., Inc., the First Boston Corporation, Edward B. Smith & Co., Bonbright & Co., Inc., Lehman Brothers, Clark, Dodge & Co., Kean, Taylor & Co., Schoellkopf, Hutton & Pomeroy, Inc., the Lee Higginson Corporation, Kidder, Peabody & Co., Goldman, Sachs & Co., the Mellon Securities Company, Inc., Hayden, Stone & Co., and Dillon, Read & Co.

The proceeds, estimated at $53,475,000 after deducting underwriting commissions of $1,100,000 and other estimated expenses of $425,000, will be applied to the redemption on April 1 at 104 and interest of $30,000,000 of Series B 5 per cent bonds, due on Oct. 1, 1944, and $25,000,000 of Series C 5 per cent bonds, due on Oct. 1, 1951. The requirements for these redemptions will amount to $57,200,000 and the balance of $3,725,000 will be obtained from the company's current cash.

New York Telephone Earns $6.74 a Share Against $7.11 in '34

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 27—New York Telephone Company reports net income for 1935 equal to $30,031,378, which is equal to $6.74 a share on the common stock after preferred dividends. This compares with $31,591,828, or $7.11 a share, earned in 1934.

Dividends on the common stock were maintained at $8 a share, requiring appropriations of $5,297,622 from surplus, against $3,737,172 in 1934.

Gross operating revenues, after uncollectible accounts, amounted to $188,815,593, against $185,928,657.

There were 2,311,833 telephones in service at the end of the year. Business telephones increased 20,482 and residence telephones 2459, a total gain of 22,941, compared with one of 630 in 1934. The average daily volume of originating calls was 10,884,000, a gain of 1.9 per cent over 1934 and 4 per cent above the low point of 1933.

All taxes paid amounted to $20,040,289, or $8.73 for each telephone, compared with $18,300,438, or $7.98 each, in 1934. The tax bill of the company has more than doubled in ten years.

At the close of 1935 there were 44,306 employees, of whom 25,759 were women. Salaries and wages in 1935 totaled $80,493,214, compared with $77,575,990, a gain of 3.76 per cent.

Advertising Drops 7.4 P. C. in January

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 27—There was a decrease of 7.4 per cent in advertising during the month of January, as compared with December, 1935, according to Printers' Ink.

For January, 1936, the index stands at 80.2, as compared with 84.1 for December and 74.5 for January, 1935.

The Printers' Ink compilation uses an index figure of 100 to represent the average of advertising activity during the five-year period, 1928-1932.

Two individual indexes are also reported by Printers' Ink. Outdoor advertising for January shows a gain of 6.4 per cent over December and a gain of 6.6 per cent over January, 1935. The January radio index indicates a decline of 4.1 per cent from December, and a slight drop of 1.7 per cent from the same month of last year.

National Lead Co. To Split Common

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 27—National Lead Company stockholders have been called to vote April 16 on a plan to split common shares 10 for 1, reducing the par value from $100 to $10, and to exchange 10 new shares for each old one.

The company's report for 1935, issued yesterday, shows a net profit of $5,261,390 after federal taxes, depreciation, depletion and other charges, equal, after preferred dividend payments, to $10.78 a share on the 309,831 shares of common stock outstanding. This compares with $4,200,188, or $8.37 a share, on 271,500 common shares in 1934.

In addition, the company reported for last year an equity in undivided profits or losses of foreign subsidiaries and of controlled companies not wholly owned amounting to a profit of $1.26 a share on the common stock.

Current assets on Dec. 31 were $39,612,391 and current liabilities $5,048,607, compared with $40,848,282 and $4,433,099, respectively, at the end of 1934.

Construction Awards About Double 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 27—There was a total of $288,547,000 in engineering construction awards for January, according to Engineering News-Record This was a five-week month.

This rate is almost double the rate for new construction a year ago. The total is made up of private, $43,086,000, public, $245,461,000, of which federal is $52,186,000 and state and municipal, $193,275,000. Corresponding values for January, 1935, are: total, $148,264,000; private, $23,479,000; public, $124,785,000, of which federal was $48,736,000 and state and municipal $76,049,000. Gains over last year are: in total, 95 per cent; private, 84 per cent; public, 97 per cent; federal, 7 per cent; state and municipal, 125 per cent.

Number 17 in the series, "Your Income Tax," is to be found on page 2.

Rails' Income Gain In January 42 P. C.

By the Associated Press

New York, Feb. 27

SUBSTANTIAL pickup in railroad earnings for January was indicated today in statements of the first 33 reporting carriers. Net operating income of these carriers showed a gain of 42.9 per cent over the total in the 1935 month.

The aggregate was $25,343,473 against $17,732,272. Gross income was up 12.5 per cent over the same period a year ago, with totals of $176,703,401, compared with $156,927,712.

Sharp Decrease in Borrowing on Life Insurance Policies, AP Survey Shows

NEW YORK (AP)—A sharp drop in various forms of borrowing on life insurance policies is shown in an Associated Press survey.

Leading insurance men reported that many policy holders were getting out of debt to insurance companies and again building prospective estates for dependents.

Thomas A. Buckner, president of the New York Life Insurance Co., said:

"The most encouraging trend in life insurance during the past year was the decline in applications for new policy loans, increases in the repayment of old loans, and a reduction in the amount of insurance surrendered for cash or lapsed for non-payment of premiums."

Frederick H. Ecker, president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, pointed out that loans on insurance policies really were borrowings against estates being created to care for dependents, and added: "It is particularly gratifying to observe that the volume of new loans is decreasing and rapidly approaching normal."

The survey, based on the reports and observations of companies controlling some $12,000,000,000 of assets, or more than half the country's total, showed that during 1935 new policy loans were 13 per cent under those of the previous year.

Cash repayment of existing indebtedness gained proportionately, one of the important companies indicating a gain of more than 25 per cent in this item.

SEC Call for More Power Over Unlisted Dealings Attacked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27—Senate Banking and Currency Committee yesterday heard bitter attacks on recommendations of the Securities and Exchange Commission as a long-standing feud between over-the-counter interests and the New York Curb Exchange, over the efficacy of unlisted trading on the exchange, flared into the open.

There were also indications within the committee that the SEC request for power to deal with unlisted trading, together with increased authority to secure information particularly from over-the-counter companies, may not be completely granted.

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This is not an Offering Prospectus. The offer of these Bonds is made only by means of the Offering Prospectus. This is published on behalf of only those of the undersigned who are registered dealers in securities in this State.

This issue, though registered, is not approved or disapproved by the Securities and Exchange Commission, which does not pass on the merits of any registered securities.

$55,000,000
The New York Edison Company, Inc.
First Lien and Refunding Mortgage 3¼% Bonds, Series D

Dated October 1, 1935 *Due October 1, 1965*

Interest payable April 1 and October 1 in New York City

CITY BANK FARMERS TRUST COMPANY, NEW YORK, TRUSTEE

Coupon Bonds in denomination of $1,000, registerable as to principal. Registered Bonds in denominations of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000. Coupon Bonds and registered Bonds, and the several denominations, interchangeable.

Redeemable, at the option of the Company, in whole or in part on any interest date on 30 days' notice, and in whole at any other time upon 60 days' notice, at the following prices with accrued interest: to and including October 1, 1945, at 105%; thereafter to and including October 1, 1955, at 102½%; thereafter to and including October 1, 1961, at 101%; and thereafter at 100%.

Legal investment, in the opinion of counsel for the Underwriters, for Savings Banks in the State of New York.

The following is merely a brief outline of certain information contained in the Offering Prospectus and is subject to the more detailed statements in the Offering Prospectus and the Registration Statement, which also include important information not outlined or indicated herein. The Offering Prospectus, which must be furnished to each purchaser, should be read prior to any purchase of these Bonds.

THE COMPANY *The New York Edison Company, Inc., all but two shares of the stock of which is owned by Consolidated Gas Company of New York, was incorporated in New York on August 1, 1935, as a consolidation of The New York Edison Company and The United Electric Light and Power Company. The Company is engaged in the distribution and sale of direct and alternating current electricity to consumers in Manhattan and that portion of The Bronx lying west of the Bronx River, New York City. The Company also supplies electricity to certain affiliated electric companies of the Consolidated Gas Company of New York System for distribution outside of the territory served by the Company. The energy is in part purchased from others and in part generated at the Company's own plants. The Company's properties include generating stations, substations and a transmission and distribution system. Practically all of the underground transmission and distribution lines are in conduits rented from an affiliated company.*

CAPITALIZATION	Outstanding as of December 31, 1935
The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York	
First Consolidated Mortgage Gold Bonds, 5%, due July 1, 1995	$ 2,188,000.00
The New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company	
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due December 1, 1948	15,000,000.00
Purchase Money Gold Four Per Cent. Bonds, due February 1, 1949	20,888,000.00
The New York Edison Company	
First Lien and Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds	
Series A, 6½%, due October 1, 1941	30,000,000.00
Series B, 5%, due October 1, 1944	30,000,000.00
Series C, 5%, due October 1, 1951	25,000,000.00
Real Estate Mortgages	1,268,511.74
Total	$124,344,511.74
Common Stock—no par value, stated value $50 per share (5,313,999 shares authorized and outstanding of which 2 shares are reserved against scrip of a predecessor)	$265,699,950.00

EARNINGS *Reference is made to the Offering Prospectus for information as to earnings for 1933, 1934 and 1935. The statements therein, subject to the related notes and other important relevant information, indicate that in each of these years the gross income of the Company together with that of its two predecessors available for fixed charges, after deducting a provision for Federal income taxes and for "retirement expense", was more than three times such fixed charges in each of such years.*

PURPOSE OF ISSUE *The proceeds from the sale of $55,000,000 Series D Bonds to the Underwriters will aggregate $53,900,000 (exclusive of accrued interest) and will be applied to the redemption on April 1, 1936, at 104% and accrued interest, of $30,000,000 Series B Bonds and $25,000,000 Series C Bonds issued under the First Lien and Refunding Mortgage. The balance required for such redemption plus the Company's estimated expenses in connection with the sale of the Series D Bonds, together aggregating approximately $3,725,000 (exclusive of accrued interest on the Bonds redeemed), will be obtained from the Company's current cash.*

SERIES D BONDS *The Series D Bonds will be issued under the First Lien and Refunding Mortgage of The New York Edison Company, assumed by the present Company, as amended and supplemented, particularly by a Supplemental Indenture to be dated February 27, 1936, and, in the opinion of counsel for the Company, will be secured by a lien on all the distributing systems and franchises and substantially all the real estate, including generating stations, now owned by the Company, subject to the liens, so far as they attach, of mortgages securing outstanding indebtedness of $39,344,511.74. The Mortgage is also, in the opinion of counsel, secured by pledge of $55,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds of The United Electric Light and Power Company, one of the Company's predecessors, and the latter bonds are secured by a first lien on the distributing system and franchises and substantially all the real estate, including generating stations, formerly owned by the United Company as the same existed immediately prior to August 1, 1935.*

Bonds of Series A, B and C are now secured by the lien of the Mortgage. The Mortgage permits the issuance of additional bonds which also would be secured equally thereby.

Upon retirement of the bonds of Series A, B and C, or due provision therefor, the foregoing Supplemental Indenture will amend the "after acquired property" clause of the Mortgage so that its lien on property acquired by the Company after February 29, 1936, will extend only to electrical transmission or distribution lines or systems (but not generating stations) located in the territory now served by the Company's distribution system. The Series A Bonds will be redeemable, commencing on October 1, 1936, at 105%.

The Mortgage permits the Company, in certain instances, without any notice to bondholders to obtain the release of property covered thereby, including, upon retirement of the outstanding issues of The New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company, the above $55,000,000 of United Company bonds.

The Mortgage contains provisions permitting its modification, in any particular, with the approval of the holders of 75% in amount of outstanding bonds, subject to certain limitations.

UNDERWRITING *Subject to certain terms and conditions, the Underwriters named in the Offering Prospectus have severally agreed to purchase these Bonds from the Company at 98%, or a total of $53,900,000, plus accrued interest. Such Bonds are to be offered to the public at 100%, or a total of $55,000,000, plus accrued interest. The underwriting discounts are 2%, or a total of $1,100,000.*

Price 100% and Accrued Interest

The Underwriters have agreed to purchase these Bonds when, as and if issued, and subject to the approval of Messrs. Davis Polk Wardwell Gardiner & Reed, counsel for the Underwriters, and to certain further conditions. The validity of the Company's titles and franchises will be passed upon by Messrs. Shearman & Sterling and by Messrs. Beardsley & Taylor, respectively, and proceedings before the Public Service Commission and certain items in the Registration Statement have been passed upon by Messrs. Whitman, Ransom, Coulson and Goetz, all counsel for the Company. It is expected that delivery of Bonds in temporary form, exchangeable for definitive Bonds when prepared, will be made at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. on or about March 5, 1936, against payment therefor in New York funds.

Further information, particularly financial statements, is contained in the Registration Statement on file with the Commission, and in the Offering Prospectus which must be furnished to each purchaser and is obtainable only from such of the undersigned as are registered dealers in securities in this State.

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Incorporated

KUHN, LOEB & CO. BLYTH & CO., Inc.

BROWN HARRIMAN & CO. Incorporated LAZARD FRÈRES & COMPANY Incorporated

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CLARK, DODGE & CO.

Dated February 27, 1936.

The Home Forum

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOSTON

The Mounts Come to London

THE pale pink slip of a telegram, with its brief message: "David arriving 10.40," announced the first of the Mounts coming to spend the last of their holidays in London. David, the eldest, and fifteen, claimed precedence over Martha, thirteen, while Susan, who was only ten, would appear last.

David arrived, hatless as always, sandy hair blowing in the wind, a smile lighting the oval of his freckled face. He is now as tall as we are and a studied air of unconcern has replaced his one-time exuberance. The energetic little boy has become a dreamy youth whose thoughts no adult may fathom, whose secrets one may some day enter into but—"Not now, not now," the quick glancing eyes cry silently.

David is quiet and taciturn, voicing one ardent wish: to see the Tower. So off to the Tower we go. But London is full of excitements and to David, fresh from his south-coast home and west-country school, the escalators that speed one to the Underground and the trains that shoot so boldly far below the city are glamorous magic.

* * *

THE TOWER STANDS formidably against a wintry sky. Within its walls the noise of London ceases, and one is back with those thin ghosts that filter through history and here are supplied a stage to act upon. So Henry the Eighth really wore that huge and glistening suit of armor! So Sir Walter Raleigh really walked upon that small parapet! David twists his gloves in his hands and sighs with the terrible actuality of it all.

There are museums to see—Natural History, Geological, the huge Science Museum with its working models of machines and engines which anyone, by the pressing of a button, can set in motion and which David does ad infinitum. There are other things, too, wonders no doubt, but through them all David is noncommittal; it remains for the American ice at Selfridge's to evoke freest comment.

Suddenly the three days are over and we are at the station again—waving good-bye to David as he leans, smiling, from his train window, then hurrying to the incoming platform to meet Martha's train.

* * *

MARTHA THE METICULOUS, the careful, has planned long ago how she will spend her time in London. She knows just what pantomime she wishes to see; she has been reading everything she can find in the papers about the Chinese Exhibition; she realizes that the National Gallery has a collection of pictures which are part of the foundation of art, that the Victoria and Albert Museum contains many treasures—these she will see and of these she will buy as many penny postcards as her treasured three shillings will allow. But in her careful calculations Martha has not reckoned on the unexpected—the red buses, the bright shops, the Changing of the Guard, the splendid adventure of eating in a Chinese restaurant.

She is quiet, except for irrepressible moments of mirth when the fingers of the clock point to bed-time. She thinks deeply, wordlessly, of all she sees and leaves us with a gentle smile on her face and a look in her eyes that make us feel the London adventure is tucked safely away somewhere. It will be drawn out later, perhaps in odd bits—in school compositions, those casual but proud references to the London with which she has just made acquaintance.

But we know all the time, with Martha and David, that they have begun to penetrate into that changing world ahead wherein thoughts are desperately guarded, for no one must know the heart's tumult or delight. From that world they may look back on us and continue to know us, but we are not to know them for a little while. With Susan, it is different. We are to share her thoughts, her joys—yes, even more than these.

* * *

WHERE THE OTHERS had brought small cases for their short stay, Susan arrives with an enormous one. "Whatever have you brought, Susan?" She looks up radiantly, golden hair framing little freckled face, wide smiling mouth, deep childish eyes. "There's a present for you."

The unpacking does not take long. Susan has brought her best blue frock. "It used to be Martha's," she says proudly. She has brought a beret because she doesn't like her huge floppy school felt, her patent shoes: "But Mummy says I'm only to wear them if it's quite necessary." There are some fresh underthings: "I must change my clothes on Wednesday," for a trip to London is not to interrupt the deliberate ritual of her life. "I brought lots of other things, too," she explains, "just to fill the case up."

Susan is burrowing among her things like a rabbit. "Oh, but where is your present? Mummy promised she would put it in," Susan's voice quivers, her eyes have suddenly filled with tears. But it is there—a small box, holding four small dogs linked together on a little orange cord, "one from each of us," Susan beams.

* * *

TO SUSAN, LONDON means one or two specific things; all else is to her but amplification. The Zoo comes first and foremost. We go there on a pouring day, which makes little difference. Armed with her bag of peanuts, wearing her new fur gloves, Susan goes from monkey to deer, from penguin to lion. Asking each in a soft cooing voice: "Do you want a peanut?" she waits to proffer it only after she has received some convincing affirmation.

There is life and activity and delight among the animals until we come to the terraces where the bears sit upon the cold stones in the dripping rain—staunch, silent, unmoved by peanuts. Susan is puzzled. Turning to us she asks in bewilderment: "Whatever are they made of—gloves?"

The waxworks, which have delighted children for generations, delight Susan, too. But a mystery she is totally unprepared for awaits her. We have approached the section where the mighty foreigners stand—Mussolini side by side with Haile Selassie, toward whom Hitler's greeting is extended. "But I thought Mrs. Lini was a lady!" Susan exclaims, eyeing suspiciously the thrust jaw and heavy brow of the Italian dictator.

* * *

ST. PAUL'S IS slightly more thrilling than Westminster Abbey; for at St. Paul's Susan can climb to the dome, look far and wide on London, then count each one of the seven-hundred-odd steps on the way down—each one, that is, until a person mounting asks us how much more and Susan, in her endeavor to be helpful, loses her own count.

But nothing, not even those magic moving stairs which carry one to the street after travelling underground, thrill Susan so much as the afternoon at "Jack and the Beanstalk." The vast theater of Drury Lane is packed but, as far as Susan is concerned, the whole performance might have been for her especial benefit. "What a nuisance," she cries, glancing at her program, when she sees there is to be an interval.

The pantomime is as glorious as it reputedly should be. The giant is so enormous that only his boots can be seen, Jack climbs a beanstalk ever growing higher, a flying ballet keeps the audience gasping, a Union Jack unfurled at a splendid moment brings the traditional touch of patriotism. After it is over and we walk home through the dark streets, Susan is silent for the first time in London. "Did you like it, then?" we ask. "Oh, yes, please!" Words have suddenly lost their ability to convey feeling, but a broad smile enfolds us in her rapture.

The presents for the others at home, that must not cost over tuppence or thruppence to fit in with her slender budget, are bought; Susan has seen Buckingham Palace. Now, at the station, her eager smiling face beams from the window of the train. It is thrilling, this journey she is to make home, alone for the first time.

Suddenly she turns away; the radiant face has wilted like a flower, and huge tears travel down the freckled cheeks. "Smile, Susan," we say, whispering to her. The train begins to move. All that is Susan rallies. She lifts her head, brushes away the tears and a smile appears slowly, bravely. The train is moving fast now and we can no longer run beside it. Susan's small hand waves, her gold head shines in the sudden streak of sunlight. The little hand keeps waving—faithfully.

The Mounts have gone back to school. The holidays are over.

E. Y.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Brogi, Florence

"THE WASHERWOMAN," *by Emilio Ambron*

THIS drawing, "The Washerwoman," is by an Italian artist, Emilio Ambron of Bosia, in the province of Siena, southern Tuscany.

It is a terse and expressive study of one of those women, to be seen in all parts of the Tuscan countryside, doing their washing at the communal cisterns or drawing water at the public fountain. From ancient times, the public cisterns have been an important feature of rural life. Here the women exchange news, discuss the events of the neighborhood, laugh and sing, as they soap and rub and rinse.

In this drawing of Emilio Ambron's, the figure in the foreground is forcibly portrayed. Her sturdy, stocky form, ample skirt, revealing stout shoes or clogs, loose bodice and kerchief tied over her head, is typical of the robust, industrious Italian woman at work.

This drawing was exhibited at the recent autumn exhibition of the Syndicate of Fine Arts, held in Florence.

Daguerreotype

I thought of you as a little girl
A child in a pinafore,
With a pair of pigtails down behind
And a candid smile before.

A trusting smile, a wistful smile,
The smile that a pansy wears,
Compassionate though it knows no grief,
Wise though it has no cares.

The smile of a child who looks about
Wearing an innocent mask,
Feeling in life what she cannot know,
And wonders, but will not ask.

ELIZABETH WILDER

The Sea Has Many Voices

THIS morning I am going to try my hand at something that I do not recall ever having encountered either in a periodical or in a book, namely, a chapter on the ways, the forms, and the sounds of ocean near a beach . . . .

They say here that great waves reach this coast in threes. Three great waves, then an indeterminate run of lesser rhythms, then three great waves again. On Celtic coasts it is the seventh wave that is seen coming like a king out of the grey, cold sea. The Cape tradition, however, is no half-real, half-mystical fancy, but the truth itself. Great waves do indeed approach this beach by threes. Again and again have I watched three giants roll in one after the other out of the Atlantic, cross the outer bar, break, form again, and follow each other in to fulfillment and destruction on this solitary beach. Coast guard crews are all well aware of this triple rhythm and take advantage of the lull that follows the last wave to launch their boats.

It is true that there are single giants as well. I have been roused by them in the night. Waked by their tremendous and unexpected crash, I have sometimes heard the last of their heavy overspill, sometimes only the loud, withdrawing roar. After the roar came a briefest pause, and after the pause the return of ocean to the night's long cadences. Such solitary titans, flinging their green tons down upon a quiet world, shake beach and dune. Late one September night, as I sat reading, the very father of all waves must have flung himself down before the house, for the quiet of the night was suddenly overturned by a gigantic, tumbling crash and an earthquake rumbling; the beach trembled beneath the avalanche, the dune shook, and my house so shook on its dune that the flame of a lamp quivered and pictures jarred on the wall.

The three great elemental sounds in nature are the sound of rain, the sound of wind in a primeval wood, and the sound of outer ocean on a beach. I have heard them all, and of the three elemental voices, that of ocean is the most awesome, beautiful and varied. For it is a mistake to talk of the monotone of ocean or of the monotonous nature of its sound. The sea has many voices. Listen to the surf, really lend it your ears, and you will hear in it a world of sounds: hollow boomings and heavy roarings, great watery rumblings and tramplings, long hissing seethes, sharp, rifle-shot reports, splashes, whispers, the grinding undertone of stones, and sometimes vocal sounds that might be the half-heard talk of people in the sea. And not only is the great sound varied in the manner of its making, it is also constantly changing its tempo, its pitch, its accent, and its rhythm, being now loud and thundering, now almost placid, now furious, now grave and solemn-slow, now a simple measure, now a rhythm monstrous with a sense of purpose and elemental will.

Every mood of the wind, every change in the day's weather, every phase of the tide—all these have subtle sea musics all their own. Surf of the ebb, for instance, is one music, surf of the flood another, the change in the two musics being most clearly marked during the first hour of a rising tide. With the renewal of tidal energy, the sound of the surf grows louder, the fury of battle returns to it as it turns again on the land, and beat and sound change with the renewal of the war.

Sound of the surf in these autumnal dunes—the continuousness of it, sound of endless charging, endless incoming and gathering . . . I have been trying to study out the mechanics of that mighty resonance. The dominant note is the great spilling crash made by each arriving wave. It may be hollow and booming, it may be heavy and churning, it may be a tumbling roar. The second fundamental sound is the wild seething cataract roar of the wave's dissolution and the rush of its foaming waters up the beach—this second sound *diminuendo*. The third fundamental sound is the endless dissolving hiss of the inmost slides of foam. The first two sounds reach the ear as a unisonance—the booming impact of the tons of water and the wild roar of the uprush blending—and this mingled sound dissolves into the foam-bubble hissing of the third. Above the tumult, like birds, fly wisps of watery noise, splashes and counter splashes, whispers, seethings, slaps, and chucklings. An overtone sound of other breakers, mingled with a general rumbling, fills earth and sea and air.—HENRY BESTON in "The Outermost House." (New York: Doubleday.)

Right Guidance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"The best laid schemes o' mice an' men
Gang aft a-gley."

IN THESE words the Scottish poet, Robert Burns, expresses the fallibility of human planning. And yet our young people are admonished constantly to plan their careers carefully and to work earnestly toward the consummation of their human plans. On leaving school these young people often seek the advice of those who are older than themselves, though often those whom they seek are in no way fitted to give them right counsel. How, then, shall one be protected from following mistaken advice? This is a question one has a right to ask.

Those who have been reared in homes where the Bible is loved and constantly studied are more likely than others to be led aright in the selection of a career, for the Book of books is filled with the wise counsel of those who looked to God to show them the way. "Trust in the Lord with all thine heart; and lean not unto thine own understanding. In all thy ways acknowledge him, and he shall direct thy paths" (Proverbs 3:5, 6). No better advice can be given today than that contained in these verses from Proverbs. Note that not only are we to "trust in the Lord," but we must also acknowledge Him at all times and under all circumstances. And just what does it mean to "acknowledge him"? Does it not mean always to seek His guidance through prayer, while acknowledging His authority?

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy has given us a "key" which will help us to interpret aright many Biblical passages. On page 254 of this book we read, "When we wait patiently on God and seek Truth righteously, He directs our path." Patience has been defined as the persistent expectancy of good. So one might paraphrase this sentence as follows: When we wait on God, persistently expecting only good, and seeking through prayer to know His will, He unfolds to us each human footstep to be taken. How comforting and helpful it is to know that we may have that right guidance wherever we are! No matter where we may be, or how difficult the circumstances in which we may be placed, we have only to seek God's direction and then obediently take the human footsteps that unfold to us in answer to our prayer. It is also helpful to remember that we do not need to know today the human footsteps which may be required of us tomorrow.

But, one says, my affairs are so unimportant; surely God does not care for such trivial things as my problems! Here we may learn a useful lesson from our experience in using numbers. We do not feel that the law of mathematics is too vast to give the right answer to our smallest calculation, as often as we need to use it. A million people may need to use the smallest arithmetical truth, such as "one and one is two," many times each day; yet none of them doubt that each one will attain the right result in making the calculation. In the same way God, divine Mind, being infinite, stands ready to direct all in the working out of even the smallest detail of their daily experiences.

History furnishes many examples of those who have sought God's guidance and have thus brought blessings to individuals and nations under trying circumstances. During the dark days of the Civil War, Abraham Lincoln often spent the night in prayer for divine guidance, and in the morning would make a decision which was perhaps contrary to what his closest advisers thought was practical and right. And his divinely guided judgment was fully justified.

But suppose one comes to a choice of two or more ways and after prayerful consideration takes a course only to find that he has not chosen wisely. He may then know that God will not permit him to continue in a mistake, but will gently yet firmly lead him to the right way. We may even be compelled to retrace our footsteps, and in doing so we shall learn some valuable lesson. God has a right work for each one of His children, and we shall be shown that right work if we persistently and prayerfully seek to know His will.

Seeking God's guidance in every detail of our experience does not in any sense indicate weakness or an unwillingness to accept the responsibility for our own actions. Rather does it indicate wisdom, and the understanding of man and his relationship to God, whose image and likeness he is. On page 3 of "Pulpit and Press" Mrs. Eddy gives us this inspiring statement: "Know, then, that you possess sovereign power to think and act rightly, and that nothing can dispossess you of this heritage and trespass on Love. If you maintain this position, who or what can cause you to sin or suffer?" Each one, then, under God's infinite direction, has the sovereign power to follow His leadings and hence to make right decisions in every case. So as we consistently study that great guidebook of life, the Bible, and raise our thought in prayer to God for the unfoldment of His purpose, we shall never lack right guidance.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Rechte Führung

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

„Die klügsten Pläne von Mäusen und Menschen führen oft zu nichts".

MIT diesen Worten drückt der schottische Dichter Robert Burns die Trüglichkeit menschlichen Planens aus. Dennoch werden unsere jungen Leute beständig ermahnt, ihre Laufbahn sorgfältig zu planen und auf die Erfüllung ihrer menschlichen Pläne ernstlich hinzuarbeiten. Wenn diese jungen Leute die Schule verlassen, holen sie sich oft bei anderen, die älter sind als sie, Rat, obgleich diejenigen, zu denen sie gehen, oft gar nicht imstande sind, sie recht zu beraten. Wie soll man sich dann vor dem Befolgen falschen Rats schützen? Das ist eine Frage, die man sich mit vollem Recht stellen darf.

Wer in einer Familie erzogen wurde, wo man die Bibel liebt und beständig liest, wird bei der Wahl einer Laufbahn wahrscheinlicher recht geleitet werden als andre; denn das Buch der Bücher ist voll weisen Rats von solchen, die sich von Gott den Weg zeigen ließen. „Verlaß dich auf den Herrn von ganzem Herzen, und verlaß dich nicht auf deinen Verstand; sodern gedenke an ihn in allen deinen Wegen, so wird er dich recht führen" (Spr. 3, 5.6). Man kann heute keinen besseren Rat geben als den, der in diesen Versen aus den Sprüchen Salomos enthalten ist. Man beachte, daß wir uns nicht nur „auf den Herrn verlassen" sollen, sondern auch zu allen Zeiten und unter allen Umständen Seiner gedenken müssen. Was bedeutet eigentlich „an ihn gedenken"? Bedeutet es nicht, durch Beten immer Seine Führung suchen und gleichzeitig seine Autorität anerkennen?

Im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" hat Mary Baker Eddy uns einen „Schlüssel" gegeben, der uns viele Bibelstellen recht auslegen hilft. Auf Seite 254 in diesem Buche lesen wir: „Wenn wir geduldig auf Gott harren und die Wahrheit in rechtschaffener Weise suchen, lenkt Er unsern Pfad". Geduld ist als beharrliches Erwarten des Guten erklärt worden. Demnach könnte man diesen Satz auch so umschreiben: Wenn wir auf Gott harren, indem wir beharrlich nur Gutes erwarten und durch Gebet Seinen Willen zu erkennen suchen, enthüllt Er uns jeden menschlichen Schritt, den wir machen sollen. Wie ermutigend und hilfreich es ist, zu wissen, daß wir überall, wo wir sind, diese rechte Führung haben können! Es kommt nicht darauf an, wo wir sind oder wie schwierig die Umstände sind, in denen wir uns befinden mögen, wir brauchen nur auf Gottes Führung zu achten und dann gehorsam die menschlichen Schritte zu tun, die sich uns in Erhörung unseres Gebets enthüllen. Es ist auch hilfreich, daran zu denken, daß wir die Schritte, die morgen von uns verlangt werden mögen, heute nicht zu wissen brauchen.

Aber, könnte man sagen, meine Angelegenheiten sind so unwichtig; um solche geringfügigen Dinge wie meine Probleme kümmert sich Gott sicher nicht. Hier können wir eine nützliche Lehre aus unserer Erfahrung mit der Anwendung der Zahlen ziehen. Wir glauben nicht, daß das Zahlengesetz zu umfassend sei, um uns, sooft wir es anzuwenden haben, die rechte Lösung selbst für die kleinste Rechnung zu geben. Eine Million Menschen mögen die einfachste Zahlenwahrheit, wie eins und eins ist zwei, tagtäglich oft anzuwenden haben; dennoch zweifelt niemand, daß jeder das Richtige bei seinem Rechnen herausbringen wird. Ebenso ist Gott, das göttliche Gemüt, da es unendlich ist, bereit, alle beim Ausarbeiten selbst der kleinsten Einzelheit ihres täglichen Lebens zu leiten.

In der Geschichte finden wir viele Beispiele von solchen, die sich von Gott führen ließen und dadurch einzelnen und Völkern unter schwierigen Umständen Segen brachten. Während der finsteren Zeit des Bürgerkriegs brachte Abraham Lincoln oft die Nacht im Gebet um göttliche Führung zu und traf am Morgen eine Entscheidung, die vielleicht im Gegensatz zu dem stand, was seine ihm am nächsten stehenden Berater für angebracht und recht hielten. Und sein göttlich geleitetes Urteil wurde völlig gerechtfertigt.

Nehmen wir aber an, man habe die Wahl von zwei oder mehr Richtungen und schlage nach andächtigem Überlegen eine ein, nur um zu finden, daß man nicht weise gewählt hat. Dann kann man wissen, daß Gott einen nicht in einem Irrtum verharren läßt, sondern einen gütig aber bestimmt auf den rechten Weg führt. Wir können sogar gezwungen werden, umzukehren; und wenn wir es tun, werden wir eine wertvolle Lehre daraus ziehen. Gott hat für jedes Seiner Kinder die rechte Arbeit, und diese rechte Arbeit wird uns gezeigt werden, wenn wir anhaltend und andächtig Seinen Willen zu erkennen suchen.

In jeder Einzelheit unseres Lebens Gottes Führung suchen, ist durchaus kein Zeichen von Schwäche oder Mangel an Bereitwilligkeit, die Verantwortung für unsere Handlungen zu übernehmen. Vielmehr zeugt es von Weisheit und von dem Verständnis des Menschen und seiner Beziehung zu Gott, dessen Bild und Gleichnis er ist. Auf Seite 3 in "Pulpit and Press" gibt uns Mrs. Eddy die ermutigende Erklärung: „Wisse also, daß du unbeschränkte Macht hast, recht zu denken und recht zu handeln, und daß nichts dich dieses Erbes berauben und die Liebe beeinträchtigen kann. Wenn du diese Stellung behauptest, wer oder was kann dich sündigen oder leiden lassen?" Jedermann hat also unter Gottes unendlicher Leitung die unumschränkte Macht, Seiner Führung zu folgen, um in jedem Falle rechte Entscheidungen zu treffen. Wenn wir uns also in jenen großen Lebensführer, die Bibel, anhaltend vertiefen und unser Denken in Andacht zu Gott erheben, um die Entfaltung Seiner Absicht zu sehen, werden wir nie der rechten Führung ermangeln.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

Night in Devonshire

IN ALL this fair country that is England, Devonshire is perhaps the climax of pastoral beauty. And in all of Devon what is so lovely as the landscape which lies spread out before you from Yelverton common? Around in a great semicircle to the north and east runs Dartmoor, with the soft glow of sunset drawing across it a deep purple haze that seems to take its hue from the dainty heather. Along the topmost ridge, silhouetted now against the darkening sky, rise like sentinels over the serene countryside the "tors" of Dartmoor, their summits crowned by strange stone formations like the ruins of prehistoric castles.

From wooded vales, in which cluster about their ancient Norman churches the ivy-covered stone houses of west country villages, emerald-green meadows rise in gentle undulations to the unfenced moorlands. Behind Brent Tor the long twilight of the summer evening is tranquilly awaiting the sun's disappearance to throw its shadow softly across meadow and valley. The brilliant orange of the western sky is turning to crimson and presently a light purple veil, like the afterglow upon some Alpine peak, drapes the Tor. It lingers there until the nearer landscape is full in the shadows, contrasting strangely with the darkness that now enwraps villages and churches and kine-filled meadows and old gray farmsteads. The far-reaching moor with its unpeopled miles seems now a land apart, another country from the busy England upon which it looks silently down where the lights are commencing to gleam through leaded windows and the blue smoke of evening fires to ascend into the motionless air.

The afterglow deepens and the moorlands seem to rise mightily from the woody valleys until their grim tors lift their stony summits against the red western sky like Tyrolean peaks.

All below is now a twinkle of star-like pin points of light, where night has fallen upon hamlet and farm and the homes of country-folk along the quiet Devonshire lanes. The busy day has ended and the land is at rest. In the meadows the shapes of the reclining cattle are dim and shadowy; but, as you pass along in the twilight, you hear their unhurried munching, even their slow breathing. From the ascending slopes of the moor comes the occasional thin bleat of a sheep. A dog barks aimlessly in some isolated barnyard. In the distance you hear the short sharp whistle of an English train. It is night in Devonshire.

M. T. G.

Window Box

THOUGH it was cold without,
I sat beside a window filled with bloom
And felt, beyond all doubt,
Authentic summer glowing in the room.

MARJORIE KNAPP

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3500 Garment Workers Quit Work and Start Picketing

Boston News Today

Carven Claims Refuse Removal Up to Home Owners
Prosperity Indicated by HOLC Loan Payments
Coughlin Appoints New Bay State Union Head
Ways and Means Anti-Budget Hearing Fizzles
Detectives Used on MacDonald, Curley Admits

By a Staff Photographer

Strike—Garment Workers Listen to Ieaders at Mass Meeting

J. Blume, Manager of Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union
Salvatore Nimfo, Vice-President of International Ladies Garment Workers Union, Addressing the Gathering
Philip Kramer, Head of Local Joint Board and Leader of the Strike

Strike:

3500 Garment Workers Walk Out of Boston Shops

"The strike is a success," said Philip Kramer, head of the local joint board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union today, as some 3500 members picketed in the vicinity of Kneeland Street and half a hundred police waited for any outbreak of violence. At noon a double line of picketers marched up and down before the 75 garment shops in the section, while food was being carried in to those who had refused to join the walkout. All but 10 of the city's garment manufacturing establishments were represented.

The strike was orderly for the most part with only occasional skirmishes. One man, Burnet Sipolski, was arrested by Boston police for assault and battery during a minor mix-up early this morning. Cambridge police arrested 11 men and five women for loitering when they refused to "move on" after having allegedly molested workers entering a garment plant.

Besides their absolute determination to end sweatshop conditions here, strikers are armed with a $4,000,000 fund which has been placed at their disposal. Silk dress makers, blouse makers, cotton garment workers, underwear workers, shirt makers and pleaters are participating in the walkout which aims at a return to NRA hour and wage conditions.

Particularly jeopardizing to Boston's garment establishments is the strike's occurrence at this particular time, when orders are being received for Easter business.

While 3000 workers jammed into Paine Hall to hear J. Bloom, representative of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, and J. Holpern, organizer of the present strike, dilate on the resistance campaign, employers laid low and said nothing. The present struggle is the result of the refusal by one group of nonunion manufacturers to enter contractual relations with the workers.

Amelioration is sought from conditions which include such instances as paying but $4 for a working week of 60 hours.

While the garment workers were protesting against their working conditions, Prof. John J. Murray, chairman of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, started a checkup on factory standards among needle workers of the State.

Refuse:

Carven Says Law Lays Removal on Home Owners

Aroused by criticism of the way the city has removed ashes and garbage from the long alleys in the Back Bay district, Christopher J. Carven, public works commissioner, today dug deep into city statutes, came up with an ordinance (Chapter 295 of acts of 1898) providing for a $50 fine for residents who don't remove their own refuse.

"Of course," added the commissioner, "I don't expect to prosecute anybody on this, but it just shows that it isn't the city's responsibility to remove things from the alleys. In the old days home owners along those alleys contributed about $10 apiece to a pool and gave it to a contractor to keep the alleys clean. If the city undertook the job, it would cost us $4500 a year for each alley—and there are a lot of alleys."

Mr. Carven said he had 400 men and 50 trucks busy today cleaning up the accumulated debris and that by tonight the alleys would be spic and span.

But this did not satisfy City Councilor Clement A. Norton, who took advantage of the opportunity to blast Mr. Carven and William B. Keeler, health commissioner, for allowing such an unsanitary condition to arise. He demanded that 2500 men be put to work immediately.

Home Loans:

January Receipts of HOLC Record New high

The Home Owners' Loan Corporation today reported the largest monthly receipts for January in its history in Massachusetts. More than $18,000,000 was collected, said Frank H. Foy, state administrator of the National Emergency Council. This exceeded by nearly $1,000,000 the largest amount previously collected on interest and principal payments for any one month.

The ability of home owners to meet their obligations was evidenced in that 90.1 per cent of the sums due on maturing mortgages in January was paid. These accounts are chiefly distress cases, in which the loan corporation specializes.

The Home Owners Loan Corporation was framed to relieve banks and other mortgage houses of the burden of frozen loans. As a result, banks were placed in a better position to regain normal activity. The corporation has virtually halted mortgage foreclosures. Most of the payments received are from mortgagees who would have lost their homes had it not been for the institution of the Loan Corporation.

Coughlin:

Union for Soc[illegible] Justice Gets New Bay State Head

When the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin of Royal Oak, Mich., appointed Frank L. Kane, secretary to Governor Curley, head of the National Union for Social Justice in Massachusetts, local followers of the radio priest didn't like it. They objected to an alliance, implied or otherwise, between the union and Governor Curley. They sped telegrams to Royal Oak saying so.

These elicited promise of a change. Today the promise was kept. Miles G. Hayes of Weymouth took over the state supervising duties from Mr. Kane. Mr. Hayes emphatically declared he would sponsor no political affiliations for the union. In this connection, however, the radio priest has repeatedly said he wanted organizations to form in groups corresponding to congressional electoral districts which could only mean, observers have pointed out, that he expects to support a slate for the National Congress in each state.

The Rev. Mr. Coughlin is a personal friend of Governor Curley's.

Quincy Taxes:

Discrepancies Found In Collecting Department

Two discrepancies in records of the Quincy tax collecting department were reported today to Quincy city officials by Theodore N. Waddell, director of the state division of accounts. The total was placed at $865.

Dynamite:

Arrested Youth Confess To Theft From Canton Barn

Confession that they had stolen the dynamite found in their lodging house from a barn in Canton was made today by Edward A. Leland, Joseph Rizzo, Richard B. Stumkel and his brother, James W. Stumkel, it was reported by police.

Their capture, police believe, has thwarted a series of desperate crimes. The four men, two of whom have prison records, had planned 11 major holdups for the near future, it was stated.

Albert Woods, an associate of the four, who is now at Dedham jail awaiting trial for his alleged part in the recent $1000 Godfrey Coal Company holdup at Milton, was a former ERA worker in Canton. The 40 pounds of dynamite, stolen from the Canton Sewer Department, was used in ERA work. Also missing from the department's equipment is a compressed air drill, an electric detonator and dynamite caps. It has not been discovered, however, whether these are in the possession of the quartet.

Among the activities they had planned, according to police, were the robbery of a bank at Stoughton, a delivery of Woods from the Dedham jail and other crimes which police assert were something of a parallel to the famed Millens and Faber combination.

Budget:

Ways and Means Inquiry Draws Light Crowd

The Ways and Means Committee which has contributed several blasts at Governor Curley's budget the last few weeks, drew a blank today. Not enough people showed up this morning to require use of Gardner Auditorium, as planned, so the meeting was transferred to room 245.

Of the 75 persons present, only Edward J. Cain from Boston's Ward 20, wished to be heard. He described himself as being unemployed and urged adoption of the Governor's budget so that the poor might be cared for. He urged that Governor Curley be given extended powers to put men back to work.

After a few minutes of this, Senator George G. Moyse, chairman, adjourned the meeting.

As the crowd filed out, an unidentified woman approached Mr. Cain. "Do you own any property?" she demanded. Mr. Cain nodded his head.

"How much?" she persisted. Mr. Cain did not answer.

"Well, I own 34 flats," the woman stated so that all might hear, "and this budget will hit me hard."

Repercussions:

Heard From Mass Meeting Of Ways and Means Group

There were all sorts of repercussions on Beacon Hill today from the mass meeting Tuesday of the Ways and Means Committee.

Item 1: Governor Curley admitted employing the Burns Detective Agency to check up on Norman MacDonald, secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations. Mr. MacDonald arranged for the meeting and was one of the principal speakers. He charged he was being "persecuted" by the Governor for his activities.

"I'd hardly call it persecuting," Governor Curley replied today, "we employed the Burns agency to find out who is paying him. . . . We have secured all the facts and have dismissed the detectives."

Item 2: Bill Williams, executive secretary of the Republican Club of Massachusetts, ripped into Senator William S. Conroy of Fall River for calling those who attended the mass meeting "baboons."

"If this title applies to taxpayers who object to the extortionate budget, we are proud of the classification," Williams said. "The Republican Club offers a sanctuary to all baboons. There is one thing baboons can do. They can mark an X on the ballot next November."

Long Periods Of Probation Are Opposed

Rhode Island Penal and Social Authorities Voice Objections

Often Found Unfair

Declared to Put Undue Load on First Offenders Who Want 'to Go Straight'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 27—Attacking the "mass theory of punishment" and criticizing "some judges who sentence everybody to jail during periods of crime waves," Joseph H. Hagan, chief of the state division of probation and criminal statistics, and supporter of many of the reforms at the state prison and reformatories, made it known to the weekly meeting of probation officers and parole executives that he was opposed to long periods of probation.

His views are shared by Judge Louis V. Dunn of the Eighth District Court, and Mrs. Ethel H. Anderson of the Social Service Exchange.

Such continued supervision long after would not only work a hardship on the defendant who desires to go straight but constitutes a positive danger, Chief Hagan and Judge Dunn agreed.

Not a Matter of Cost Only

Chief Hagan pointed out that a person on probation costs the State of Rhode Island an average of $11.65 a year and a person in jail costs the State $365.66.

"This does not mean," he said, "that there should be fewer or more defendants placed on probation."

He deprecated such slogans as "probation for first offenders only" and "no probations for anyone" which have become a part of some courts.

Cases Not Justified

A person who is sorry for his acts only because he was caught doing them does not warrant probation, Mr. Hagan said, nor does an offender whose chance of reformation is made slim by various factors, including home conditions, personal characteristics, wrong outlook on life, and close associations with other offenders.

Habitual offenders, drug addicts, common drunkards, distributors of narcotics and mental defectives are listed by Mr. Hagan among the types that should not be given probation.

"First offenders, but not first caughters, generally are deserving of probation if other factors and characteristics are favorable," he declared.

Others Are Deserving

Others in this class, he said, are those who clearly acted under compulsion of others, were hard pressed, or gave way to an "extraordinary temptations" that probably would not arise again.

"The whole idea behind the probation," Mr. Hagan says, "is not to let an offender off without punishment, but to reform him with the proper use of justice. The question to be answered in every case is whether the offender will properly respond to reformation treatment under the supervision of a trained probation officer."

Would Honor Confidences

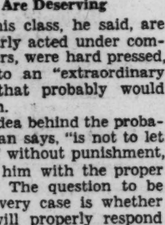
Judge Dunn stressed the value of accurate records of probation work, but he said that he believed that certain confidences between the probationer and the probation officer should not be made a part of the official records for future years.

Chief Hagan says that the new record system which was introduced under the supervision of his department is playing an important part in providing paroles and the tightening up of the freedom arrangements which have commanded the attention of former General Assembly sessions.

Under the new plan all available data on each applicant for parole are in the hands of the parole board members at least a week before the meetings so that it might be studied by the members.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Showers are possible tonight, followed by clearings; temperature near or slightly below freezing tonight; Friday fair and colder; moderate to fresh southeasterly winds becoming westerly.

Maine: Snow tonight and possibly Friday morning; not so cold in the north portion tonight, colder in the south portion Friday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Snow to night and possibly Friday morning; colder Friday.

Massachusetts: Cloudy, possibly preceded by rain tonight; slightly colder in the northwest portion; Friday fair and colder.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy, possibly preceded by rain tonight; Friday fair and colder.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh, possibly strong, southeast winds this afternoon shifting to southwest tonight and to west on Friday over the north portion, and fresh west winds increasing over the south portion; weather overcast with rain over the central and north portion tonight and possibly over extreme north portion Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	35	33	Minneapolis	8	8
Bermuda	66	58	New Orleans	56	56
Chicago	18	16	New York	36	36
Denver	42	36	Norfolk	58	54
Helena	36	36	Philadelphia	40	38
Jacksonville	60	60	St. Louis	26	26
Kansas City	22	22	San Francisco	48	48
Los Angeles	56	54	Washington	40	38
Miami	72	70			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Feb. 27.
B—Minimum, Feb. 26.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 2:53 p. m.; height, 9.7 feet.
Friday, 3:16 p. m.; height, 10.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6 p. m.

Massachusetts Seeks to Guard Home Workers

Legislation Is Drafted to Prevent Sweatshop Methods in Homes

First Bill Is Faulty

Revised Measure Will Make Special Provision for Regular Home Crafts

Legislation to prevent the farming out of home work at sweatshop wages was announced today as the goal of Miss Margaret Wiseman, secretary of the Massachusetts Consumers League and James T. Moriarty, commissioner of labor and industries. Their exact program will be determined at a conference today.

Collapse of the NRA and strictly enforced laws against home sweatshops in other states, including Connecticut, have thrown this problem into bold relief in Massachusetts. Numerically speaking, poorly paid home-labor is more of a threatened menace than an actuality in this State.

All that Miss Wiseman thinks the situation needs at this time is the necessary ounce of prevention which will prove far less expensive, she said, than the pound of cure for which other states have had to pay.

Bills Are Drafted

Legislation already has been drafted by the labor commissioner to prevent an influx of sweated labor from other states into Massachusetts. But the Consumer's League and other civic-minded groups are opposed to the legislation as it stands, declaring that it makes no distinction between persons hired by industry at sweatshop wages and the creative craft workers whose home handiwork is a distinct asset to the State.

Mr. Moriarty indicated that he realized some mistake had been made in drafting the legislation by showing his desire to co-operate in changing the bill. The Consumers League believes the situation is so clouded as to require the drafting of an entirely new bill.

Changes Demanded in Bill

Opposition to the bill as it stands is so evident that unless it is substituted by a new draft, legislators may fail to give the proposals the attention they merit, said Miss Wiseman.

Sweated home work falls under a variety of headings. In New York, so-called hotbed of sweated labor, thousands of persons are said to work for wages as low as three and four cents an hour. Some factory workers take their work home. Many firms reach into the homes to exploit labor that has no official connection with the factory

In Connecticut, only persons unfit to work in factories, either because of age or physical incapacity, are allowed by law to work at home. Their wages are carefully regulated and supervised by the state.

Old Abuses Wiped Out

Most of the home work in Connecticut was done in the novelty leather, fabricated metals, necktie and baseball goods industries. This home work has been wiped out by Joseph M. Tone, state labor commissioner, and is now being done in factories under minimum wage laws. Entire families had been known to work a whole week at home for an aggregate of $6 to $8.

This is the type of home labor that Massachusetts seeks to avoid. In his zeal to go Connecticut one better, however, Mr. Moriarty evidently overlooked the fact that Massachusetts had hundreds of persons working at home in the arts and crafts.

Under Mr. Moriarty's bill, these workers, Miss Wiseman declared, could not continue their home work unless invalids or too old to work in factories.

One Room Made a Factory

The proposed measure likewise takes what some observers call a ludicrous twist in exempting seamstresses if they do their sewing in a room which is kept locked from all other rooms in their homes. Henceforth, this room may not be used for living or sleeping purposes but is a workshop, subject to such inspection as is required of a factory.

Out of the conference today is expected to come the answer to the vexing problems of sweated and legitimate home labor. Unless Mr. Moriarty's proposals are modified, there are groups ready to spring upon them the test of constitutionality.

Cut in Curley Budget Viewed As Doubtful Despite Protests

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Despite all the budget protests and demands for widespread state government economies, the feeling persists around Beacon Hill that there will be little, if any, paring down of Governor Curley's budget. Some of the more conservative legislators hope to throw out the proposed $9,000,000 bond issue, but vision little further success.

One of these, Representative Walter R. Baylies of Taunton, bases his opinion on the fact that it takes only a one-third vote against such legislation to defeat it, while passage of the budget necessitates a majority vote, much easier to obtain than a two-thirds favorable poll.

Count on Republicans

Representative Baylies feels that sufficient Republicans were "burned" when they voted for the Curley bond issue last year and therefore will avoid the fire this year.

However, Representative Albert F. Bigelow of Brookline, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee and one of the chief economy advocates, did not give any inkling that the entire bond issue proposal will be thrown out. Today he said the committee undoubtedly will call in the department heads to ascertain the lowest bond issue needs.

May Cut Bond Issues

To some this indicates the committee may recommend a much-deflated bond issue and hope to keep the figure to the lowest acceptable minimum, rather than attempt to kill the proposal entirely.

Whatever the conservative legislators agree upon, whether against any bond issues at all or against any but a small one, it appears this issue will be the first real opportunity for Representative Leverett Saltonstall, Speaker of the House, to drop his gavel and lead an anti-Curley fight. Winning such a battle would boost his political stock several points.

Budget Hearings Near End

Pending this forthcoming struggle, the Ways and Means Committee is practically through with public hearings on the Curley budget. Almost every important item has been discussed. The committee expects next week will end the budget hearings, except those on the bond issue, which may be taken up entirely separate from the regular budget.

Following these hearings, the committee is due to go into executive session.

♪ ♪ ♪

Senators for Landon

Senator Newland H. Holmes of Weymouth is smiling broadly these days over the success of his "Landon for President Club" in the State Senate. He reports that 11 Senators are now signed up and that a total of 18 are practically "on the line" for Governor Alf M. Landon of Kansas, known in this section as "the Kansas Coolidge."

If Senator Holmes' club is any indication of the Landon strength in Massachusetts, a Landon delegation to the Republican National Convention is assured, inasmuch as the 18 represent a nearly 100 per cent membership in the Senate. The Republican Senate membership is 21.

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Warner-Haigis Team

Political rumors are flying fast around Beacon Hill and not the least of them says Joseph B. Warner, former Attorney General and present candidate for the Republican gubernatorial nomination, may team with John W. Haigis, another candidate. In such a team Mr. Warner would run for Lieutenant Governor.

The political observers believe Mr. Warner's supporters would readily swing their strength to Mr. Haigis, which might be sufficient to give him the nomination.

Warner's Chance

Most observers believe Mr. Warner has little or no chance for the gubernatorial nomination. They contend the nomination fight has actually become a two-man contest between Representative Saltonstall and the western "favorite son," Mr. Haigis. Of course, if the two go into the convention deadlocked, a dark horse would have a splendid chance.

Some politicians believe Mr. Warner will not run with Mr. Haigis, because Mr. Warner is set on the "top seat" or nothing. These same men think Mr. Warner's best strategy is to dicker for a judgeship with the most likely winner, and thereby pledge his support.

Edgar M. Mills

Merchants Oppose Rhode Island Bill For New Holidays

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 27 — Shall Rhode Island have more legal holidays than any other state in the Union? This question is evoking considerable discussion throughout the State today.

A bill introduced in the Legislature would declare Columbus Day and New Year's Day legal holidays. This would make the total number of holidays in Rhode Island total eight—one half a day more than any other state.

Boston Now in Lead

Boston and a few other points, the Providence Retail Trade Board points out, have 7½ legal holidays each year. The half holiday is Armistice Day. In Rhode Island, Nov. 11 is a full-length holiday!

While no hearings have been held on this bill, mercantile interests are forming a solid bloc of opposition. Openly attacking the proposal with the Providence Retail Trade Board are the Associated Industries of Rhode Island and the National Metal Trades Association.

To the contrary, many persons "on the street" are in line with the proposal, for a holiday is welcomed by the clerk, the dishwasher, and mechanic, the sweeper, universally—with a bright smile.

Basis of Opposition

Business leaders object to the added holidays for obvious reasons—two days lost to trade. While one observer pointed out that holidays stimulate recreational activity of all kinds—from trips to hobbies—Paul R. Ladd, manager of the Retail Trade Board declared, "There must be a limit.

"Special holiday observances, yes; but the bills, as written, with mandatory closing, no. Over 4000 part-time employees in retail stores would have no chance to work. About 14,000 regular employees would be affected adversely, either more or less directly.

"Retail distribution must take place if goods are to be produced for the trade, which in turn brings about employment. Another two days of enforced closing represents two days of lost business which cannot be made up."

Veteran Urges Seized Power

By the Associated Press

Providence, R. I., Feb. 27

"MUSSOLINI took Rome with veterans of the World War, Hitler took Germany with veterans, why shouldn't the State of Rhode Island be run by veterans?" Lawrence Mooney, department commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, demanded to know, in an address here yesterday.

"If all the World War veterans in Rhode Island would get together, we could control the State," Mr. Mooney said. He spoke before the Rhode Island Council of Women at its meeting in the Mathewson Street Methodist Episcopal Church. He said that France also is "run by veterans."

Pressure of minorities upon politicians is justified, Mr. Mooney said, when it is used to obtain the passage of legislation "beneficial to all."

"If it is necessary to apply the heat, then apply it," he said.

Speaking of the success of the veterans in bringing pressure to bear on Congress for the passage of the soldiers' bonus law, he said they were justified in using "any and all means to accomplish our purpose."

Losing Suit Puts Hartford Water Board in a Hole

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 27—A civil dispute of 16 years' standing, recently settled by a court decision, throws the books of the Hartford Board of Water Commissioners out of balance today by $314,600.

This sum must be paid by the board to C. W. Blakeslee & Sons, New Haven contractors, as the result of a judgment handed down by the Supreme Court of Errors. The money is for extra compensation for the construction of the Richards Corner Dam built during the World War by the Blakeslees at New Hartford.

Just how this large sum will be paid has not yet been explained by the Board of Water Commissioners. The judgment includes damages of $165,000 and interest of $149,000 from June, 1920. Until payment is made the board's ledger will be grossly unbalanced by this huge creditor claim.

The dispute between the board and the contractor came about as a result of sudden rise in prices when the United States declared war in 1917. The dam was under construction at that time and the Blakeslees were assured by the chief engineer of the water board that city funds would cover the extra high cost of materials. Thus assured, the contractors completed the dam.

In 1920, the dam completed, the Blakeslees sought payment. Unable to collect, they took the case into the courts in 1924. Rigidly contested, the case was not settled until last Tuesday, when Chief Justice William M. Maltbie handed down the Supreme Court of Errors' opinion, which backed up findings by State Referee John K. Beach and the Superior Court.

The contract for the Richards Corner Dam was awarded to the Blakeslee firm in August, 1915. The dam was a necessary component to the large compensating reservoir constructed on a tributary to the Farmington River. This reservoir system, to supply water to Hartford, threatened to injure mill and power sites on the Farmington River by cutting the flow of water. The compensating reservoir and Richards Corner Dam were built to equalize the water flow and protect industrial interests.

Alexander Succeeds Hoyt as Head of U. S. Alcohol Forces

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 — Wilford S. Alexander, of Meriden, Conn., took over the post of administrator of the Federal Alcohol Administration yesterday.

A native of Eastport, Maine, Mr. Alexander began his business career in the old Frontier National Bank, the most eastern bank in the United States. After serving in the World War, he entered the investment banking business in Portland, Maine, leaving in 1920 to join the Puritan Bank & Trust Company, of Meriden, Conn., as treasurer. In 1927 he was elected president of this bank, resigning at the close of 1935.

He was active in Connecticut civic affairs, having been commander of the Department of Connecticut of the American Legion, president of the Meriden Chamber of Commerce and member of the Meriden research committee which handled the city's unemployment problem during the depression.

In his new post, Mr. Alexander will administer certain of the federal liquor laws. The federal alcohol administration, a division of the Treasury Department, superseded the federal alcohol control administration when the latter was abolished along with the NRA. The new administrator succeeds Judge Franklin Chase Hoyt of New York.

Catcher Pitches Dollar Across the Merrimac

MANCHESTER, N. H., Feb. 27 (AP)—Tom Padden, Pittsburgh Pirates catcher, threw a silver dollar approximately 475 feet across the Merrimac River here yesterday.

Padden made a few practice throws before he made the heave that carried the coin into a snowpile across the river.

Boys Paddle Safely Ashore on Ice Cake

SALEM, Mass., Feb. 27 (AP)—Eight boys steered a floating ice cake to the Beverly shore with makeshift paddles last night while Coast Guardsmen searched Salem Harbor for them.

A Coast Guard aviator sighted the boys while returning to his air base here from a patrol along the coast. Surfmen from a land station put out in a small boat but before they found them, the youths were able to steer their ice-cake raft ashore. The boys ran off without giving their names, Coast Guardsmen said.

Teacher for 46 Years Receives 'Benediction'

PROCTOR, Vt., Feb. 27 (AP)—Miss Bertha Cary, grade-school teacher here for 46 years, has tendered her resignation to the school board.

In accepting it the board replied: "Children and children's children truly have risen and are rising up to call you blessed. Our words are inadequate to convey our feelings or the wealth of gratitude they reflect, but the lives of greater fruitfulness on the part of that legion who have been enriched by your administrations should be a most satisfying benediction to your leave-taking."

Coolidge Memorial Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Feb. 27—Hopes for a Coolidge memorial collection, on the wane since the committee recently ruled an item of $2000 for the purpose out of the city budget, were revived when the committee announced it had reconsidered and the item will be included. A series of cabinets at Forbes Library, containing objects intimately associated with the former President, is proposed.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

"DEAR OLD DARLING" (Colonial). Comedy featuring George M. Cohan in his own play. Staged by Sam Forrest. 8:20.

"3 MEN ON A HORSE" (Plymouth). Hilarious farce constantly amusing, but marred by unnecessary vulgarities. 8:30.

"THE GHOST TRAIN" (Copley). A revival starring Mary Young, assisted by Robin Thomas, Marjorie Clark, Mildred Dana, Sandra Greene, Eric Kalkhurst, Richard Heath and others. 8:30.

Movies

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — "Every Saturday Night," a romantic comedy. Fenway: 1, 3:36, 6:16, 9:04. Paramount: 10:42 a. m., 1:11, 3:40, 6:09, 8:36. Also "The Preview Murder Mystery." Fenway: 2:17, 4:55, 7:33, 10:20. Paramount: 9:20, 11:49 a. m., 2:18, 4:47, 7:16, 9:45.

METROPOLITAN — Jessie Matthews in "First a Girl," a gay musical romance. 11:15 a. m., 1:55, 4:50, 7:40, 10:25. Stage: Wallace Beery with a big stage revue. Sevitsky's orchestra. Tomorrow: Mae West in "Klondike Annie," with Victor McLaglen. Stage: New edition of Major Bowes's Amateurs.

TREMONT—"Farmer Takes a Wife." 10:45 a. m., 2, 5:15, 8:25. Also Dolores Del Rio in "Madame DuBarry." 9:15 a. m., 12:30, 3:45, 7, 10:10. Tomorrow: Dick Powell and Ann Dvorak in "Thanks a Million." Also Ann Harding and Herbert Marshall in "Flame Within."

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"March of Time," "Chinese Nightingale," "Morocco," "Jumping Champions," "Scrappy's Trailer," and other shorts.

UNIVERSITY — Irene Dunne in "Magnificent Obsession." 2:50, 6:05, 9:30. Also Melvyn Douglass in "Lone Wolf Returns." 1:45, 4:55, 8:10.

MODERN—Harold Lloyd in "The Milky Way." 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:15. Also Warner Baxter and Alice Faye in "King of Burlesque." 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:35, 6:40 9:50.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Magnificent Obsession." 3:10, 6:10, 9:10. Also "Affairs of Susan." 2, 5, 8:05.

FINE ARTS—"Slalom," a ski picture taken in St. Moritz. Featuring Guzzi Lantschner, Walter Riml and Hella Hartwich. 2:05, 4:05, 6, 7:50, 9:50. Preceding the first showing of the film at 12:30 will be Beethoven's Symphony #5, played by the London Philharmonic Orchestra, directed by Dr. Serge Koussevitsky.

UPTOWN—"Magnificent Obsession," with Irene Dunne and Robert Taylor. 1:45, 4:20, 6:55, 9:35. Also "March of Time." 1:25, 4, 6:35, 9:15.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—George Raft and Rosalind Russell in "It Had to Happen." Both theaters: 11:25 a. m., 2:05, 4:45, 7:25, 10:05. Also "Dangerous Intrigue," with Ralph Bellamy. Orpheum: 10:15 a. m. Both theaters: 1, 3:40, 6:20, 9. Tomorrow: "The Prisoner of Shark Island," with Warner Baxter and Gloria Stuart. Also, "The Music Goes Round."

MEMORIAL — "Follow the Fleet," with Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers. Complete musical score by Irving Berlin. 10 a. m., 12:02, 2:04, 4:05, 6:08, 8:10, 10:12. Also shorts.

MAJESTIC — "Modern Times," starring Charlie Chaplin. 10:25 a. m., 12:14, 2:03, 3:52, 5:41, 7:30, 9:19.

BOSTON—Boris Karloff in "The Invisible Ray." 11 a. m., 1:51, 4:42, 7:33, 10:24. Stage: Lupe Velez, screen star; Roger Pryor and a musical revue featuring Joe and Pete Michon and others.

EXETER—Jane Withers and Pinkey Tomlin in "Paddy O'Day." 2, 4:55, 7:55. "Maria Chapdelaine," with Madeleine Renaud. 3:25, 6:25, 9:20.

Music

PEABODY PLAYHOUSE—Presentation of Gilbert and Sullivan's "The Sorcerer," under direction of Lawrence W. Chidester, 357 Charles Street. 8:30.

JORDAN HALL—Organ recital by Leonice Thompson. No charge for admission. 8:15.

Other Events

LOWELL INSTITUTE—Last of a series of lectures on "The French Republic," by Prof. Henry A. Yeomans of Harvard University, entitled, "Signs of the Times." 491 Boylston Street. 8.

TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB—Address on "'The Sharecroppers' Fight for Life," by Howard Kester, leader of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union. Moving pictures contrasting sharecroppers' situation with conditions under the TVA. 3 Joy Street. 8.

FLETCHER SCHOOL OF LAW AND DIPLOMACY—Address on "'French Nationalist Ideals,'" by Dr. Frederick B. Arta, professor of history at Oberlin College. Goddard Hall. 8.

MR. PUNCH'S WORKSHOP—Puppet show, "Bourgeois Gentilhomme," Moliere's comic mockery of the social climber. 71 Chestnut Street. 8:45

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY — Talk on "Colonial Williamsburg," by Kenneth Chorley. Copley Square. 8.

COPLEY-PLAZA HOTEL — Standard Oil Company dinner. 6:30.

Tomorrow

Music

SYMPHONY HALL—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Leonard Shure, pianist. Richard Burgin, conductor. 2:30.

Other Events

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS — "Stained Glass," guidance tour by Mrs. Sayward. 11.

CURRENT EVENTS—Lecture on "Mexico," by Miss Eunice Harriet Avery. Hotel Statler. 10:45 a. m.

STATE FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS —Industry Conference, to be held with the Peabody Woman's Club. South Church vestry, Peabody. 2:30.

Radio Programs
On Page 10

Better Homes Program Called Bulwark Against Radicalism; Ban on Politics Is Demanded

With one family out of five on the dole and Government deficits increasing, "the future course of America will lie in either rationalism or radicalism," said A. S. Freed, chairman of the committee for economic recovery, in an address to the Cambridge League of Women Voters, at Cambridge, Mass., last night.

"There can be no better protection against radicalism than that of a vast program which will provide better homes for the people," Mr. Freed said, "and at the same time give honest employment to men and money. Socialism and Communism do not take root in the ranks of those who have their feet firmly embedded in the soil of America through home ownership."

Neglected Opportunities

Speaking at the Harvard School of Business Administration to representatives of the women voters of New England, Mr. Freed paid tribute to the influence of the women of the nation in the struggle for better homes, and urged them to sit as a supreme court of public opinion to charge the leaders of industry, finance, labor, and government to live up to their responsibilities in taking 90 per cent of our population out of the "ox-cart days" of housing. "We have not even reached the 'horse and buggy' stage in home building," Mr. Freed said. "In no field of human endeavor have such great opportunities been so neglected."

At the same time Mr. Freed warned against the dangers inherent in the over-emphasis of the social-minded housing enthusiasts who "tend to belittle and discredit the 'profit and loss system' which must remain the greatest incentive to proper home building. Men of vision must join with those who best understand the social problem," he said, "in order that we may provide opportunities for a new civilization that will, through great social gain, provide new economic opportunities."

Social Contribution

It is just as important, however, for those who believe in the "profit and loss system," Mr. Freed warned, to appreciate the fact "that the only excuse, reason, or possibility for profit lies in the social contribution made by the furnishing of goods and services."

Mr. Freed deplored the lack of leadership in providing decent homes and re-employment and warned against the promises and slogans born of wishful thinking which will soon be heard in the presidential campaign. "We are tired of the parade of the wooden soldiers," he said, "who preach but do not perform."

Neither of the great political parties should lay any claim to popular confidence on the basis of past performances in housing, Mr. Freed said.

Must Set Real Goal

"I feel that we will never have proper and adequate housing until a national administration determines to attain major results. I must admit that I am confused as to the real aims of the administration regarding this most important problem of our people. We sincerely hope that within the next few months we will receive an answer to this question which will satisfy the nation."

Mr. Freed discussed the 12-point program for home building recently submitted by the Committee for Economic Recovery to the President and outlined in detail the committee's views as to the responsibility of industry, finance, labor, and government in solving the nation's housing problem.

"We believe in the kind of government that provides aid, but does not autocratically command, that has a sufficient organization,—but not undue bureaucracy," he said. "I charge the women of this country with another responsibility, namely, that housing must be kept out of politics. There is definite opportunity and obligation for government to aid the home building program, but that program should allot approximately 85 per cent of the field to private enterprise, and 15 per cent to housing by joint and co-operative action of federal, state, and local governments."

Wrong Approach Assailed

"Let us stop pouring housing in at the top in the belief that by the time it reaches the middle, or the bottom, human needs will be served and an economic pattern developed," Mr. Freed said.

The Federal Government cannot solve the home-building problem, he said, nor can any one of the other three major groups solve it alone. Each of them, industry, finance, labor and government, have tried on the basis of "special privilege" until their actions suggest that the title of our national anthem should be revised by paraphrasing a recent popular song, "The Music Goes 'Round and 'Round But Nothing Comes Out."

Mr. Freed asserted that the bungling, the inefficiencies, the special privilege efforts, the wishful thinking, and the reactionary delaying of the past have made it necessary to "write a new Declaration of Independence for those who believe in better housing."

"I hope you will always bear in mind," he said, "that politicians and leaders in other walks of life, follow public opinion, they never lead it. The whole history of housing is a long series of punctured political promises. We cannot live in houses that are never built. Slums are not removed through a lot of 'word clashes.' Catch phrases do not build homes. Let us resolve to listen no longer to the roothing strain of the various kinds of 'deals.' We are tired of the kind of 'deals' that do not provide decent homes for our people and leave our men and money on the dole. Whether those political catch phrases are dressed up in the 'Slow symphonies of the Old Deal,' or the 'Dizzy ditties of the New Deal,'—I know the women of the nation will insist upon a 'Square Deal' for the wives and mothers and children who, for no good reason, live under home surroundings of which we should be truly ashamed."

"Home building requires a good old American industry in which capital, management, and labor, with the proper aid of Government, put their shoulders to the wheel and produce a more abundant life through multiplication and not by subtraction or division."

Swimming Pool Blaze Is Easy for Firemen

FITCHBURG, Mass., Feb. 27 (AP)—The Fitchburg fire department put out its least dangerous fire yesterday. The diving board at the municipal swimming pool was afire. Firemen thought it was set, but can't understand why.

To Sing Sunday

Marian Anderson
Distinguished American Contralto, Who Will Give a Recital in Symphony Hall

What's Going On In the Arts

Ski Pictures

A. SHELDON PENNOYER'S ski subjects done in oil are on view at Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street. These subject pictures will no doubt invite the attention of sportsmen. Mr. Pennoyer has portrayed the ski-ers in active participation against a very resplendent scenic background.

The snow-enveloped mountains are painted in blue or rosy hue, as sun and shadow affect the surface. Mr. Pennoyer is a far better craftsman than most sports painters, who are satisfied with a casual, superficial indication of the naturalistic background. Mr. Pennoyer's scenery itself would well make pictures, and they might lift the topical qualification of his canvases. To us the cinema seems a better medium for relating the swift, curving motion of skiers. Paint requires a more defined and less hurried pattern. Rapid movement blurs line, effaces color and destroys the enriching pictorial elements. However, despite this misapplication of his gifts, Mr. Pennoyer deserves consideration for a solid talent as a painter.

Carroll Bill

Aquarelles by Carroll Bill occupy the exhibiting space at the St. Botolph Club, 4 Newbury Street. A few subjects of Spain and Mexico serve as a contrast to the larger part of the exhibition, devoted to city scenes of Boston, old and new.

As water colorist, Mr. Bill works for a concise depiction. Industrial subjects especially are selected with a view to disclosing the impressive nature of construction, the large buildings huddled together on narrow city streets. Mr. Bill tries to indicate the crowded, massive character, the sheer rise of vast walls which have no surrounding space to set them off. The painter's intention is clear depiction, with no suppression of details or heightening of color for ornamental purposes. His color is fairly close to the literal hue and too often neutral or murky. When he does burst into bright, clear tone, the result is agreeable, as in "Red Lead and Steel." Water color demands clarity, and that quality is the peculiar distinction of the medium. Mr. Bill seems to have applied it with more effectiveness in the tropical subjects. It may be misapplication to employ a medium which is so free and exhilarating to subjects which in their very nature are dense and confined.

D. A.

The Dance—Master of Ceremonies

IN HIS first appearance in Boston for several seasons, Harald Kreutzberg, presented by Miriam Winslow, gave a solo recital at the Repertory Theater last evening. This is the first time he has been seen here without the support of a partner or small ensemble. Friedrich Wilckens, long associated with him as composer-accompanist played the piano accompaniments.

It was a pleasure to watch a master of his medium at the top of his form. Kreutzberg's turns do not need cosmic implications to make them exciting. They are bravura bars of dancing sufficient unto themselves, refreshing as a mountain stream that isn't telling you a blessed thing, but effortlessly makes its own glowing communication of things felt rather than seen.

With his *ballon* and *batterie* of *ballet d'ecole* perfection, his generally aerial attack, it is difficult to think of him, in his current program, as a descendant of the Wigman School. Whatever her concerns at present, Mary Wigman came to this country as the grim tragédienne of dance, grappling with problems of Man and his Fate. Little relation there is now between her weightiness of approach and technique and Kreutzberg's bright effervescence. Or is there, beneath the motley, the tragic undertone that is supposed to beset all clowns? Surely, if this is so, it is clearly evident only in the "Jester's Dance" from the Ballet "Don Morte" (music by Wilckens). Perhaps a hint, no more, in "Master of Ceremonies" (from Gossi's "Turandot"—music by Scott). "Pieta" (Reger) and the purple shades of "Night" (Brahms) like the former "Angels"—of Annunciation and of Last Judgment—combining flowing robes and austere demeanor with astounding figuration, are avowedly in somber vein. In all these are disclosed the more virile enunciations of the newer school.

For the rest, and lighter, part, the ballet training seems to be in the ascendancy. Nothing could be merrier or sprightlier than the "Three Merry Dances for Children" (with a satirical sticking-out-of-tongue for adult appreciation). Of these the second, "Faun" (Reinitzer), has a particularly saucy thrust. "Little Pastorale" (Poulenc) and "Old Vienna" (the inevitable Strauss) are hearty burlesques. "Spanish Cavalier" (Casella), a planned encore, brings the gay finish.

As an autonymous choregrapher, Kreutzberg is not so successful in all his later compositions. "Soldier of Fortune" (Wilckens) and "Serenade" (from Mozart's "Kleine Nachtmusik") seem quite banal. Above them "Master of Ceremonies," with its marvellous play of hands, still towers, a little masterpiece.

But his costumes are delightful adventures in the unpredictable (he has had training in costume design, too). He has all the iridescence, agility and élan of pure virtuosity and these are enough to hold an audience enraptured. He was rousingly received by a definitely dance-conscious house.

M. L.

The Monitor's Radio Guide

Program Timetable

(Featured Programs in Blackface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	**Radio Guild drama: 'Milady,' from Dumas' novel**	Pedro Via's Orchestra	Organ recital	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:15	'The Singing Lady'': sketch.	George Otte, baritone	Carl Moore's Orchestra	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:30	'Little Orphan Annie': sketch	**Longfellow's Birthday program; talks**	'Jack Armstrong'': sketch	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:45			Dick Tracy: detective sketch.	"McCoy-Mendel Agency"
6:00	News; "Supper Show"; songs	Evening Tattler: skits; music.	Yankee News Service	Virginia Verrill, songs; orch.
6:15	Songs in the Night	News; Musical Turns	"News of Youth"	Carl Moore, Rhymester
6:30	News; music; sports briefs	"Salute" program	"Musicalities"; variety	Report; George Hall's Orch.
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	Talk, John B. Kennedy	Musical Moments: recording	Imperial Hawaiian Band
7:00	"Easy Aces"; comedy sketch.	"Amos 'n' Andy"; sketch	"Myrt and Marge"; drama	Talk, Senator White, Maine
7:15	'Nine to Five': comedy serial	"Popeye the Sailor"; sketch	Jerry Cooper; Sally Singer; or,	"Irish Echoes"; Terry O'Toole;
7:30	"Lum and Abner"; sketch	Studio chorus	Kate Smith; Miller's Orch.	Instrumentalists; soloists
7:45	Miners Quartet; Mine Boss	Musical program	Boake Carter, news comment.	Yankee News Service
8:00	**Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra; Maria Jeritza**	**Rudy Vallee's Orch.; Frank Fay; Helen Keller; Douglas Fairbanks Jr.; Ozzie Nelson; Harriet Hilliard**	"Harv and Esther"; comedy; soloists; trio; orchestra	**Museum of Fine Arts talk**
8:15				Francis J. Cronin, organist
8:30	Address, John W. Haigis of Greenfield, Mass.		**Bruna Castagna, contralto; concert orchestra**	**Little Symphony Orchestra, Philip James, conductor**
8:45				
9:00	Death Valley Days: western	Lanny Ross Presents Show	Caravan: Walter O'Keefe;	**American Legion banquet talks**
9:15	dramatic sketch; soloist	Boat; Frank McIntyre; Winifred Cecil; Conrad Thibault;	Cass Loma Orch.; soloist	**from Montreal**
9:30	**America's Town Meeting: "Young America Looks**		Ed Wynn in "Gulliver the Traveler"; orchestra	"Listen to This"; variety
9:45		blackface skits; orchestra		Yankee News Service
10:00	**Forward"; Mrs. Roosevelt; other speaker; questions**	**Bing Crosby and Jimmy Dorsey's Orchestra; Lotte Lehmann; William A. Brady; Ann Sothern; Bob Burns**	Horace Heidt's Brigadiers; soloists and specialties	**Dr. Charles M. Courboin, organ recital**
10:15				
10:30	**NBC Cinema Theater: sketches; soloist; pit orch.**		Dramatizations of the news	Henry Halstead's Orchestra
10:45			Spotlight Revue: variety	**Talk, Rep. Frank Crowther**
11:00	Reports; news; Joe Rines and	Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news	Yankee News Service	Guy Lombardo and his Royal
11:15	his dance orchestra	Sports review; Musical Turns	Bruins-Montreal report	Canadians Orchestra
11:30	Charles Dornberger and his	Joe Reichman's Orchestra	Freddie Martin's Orchestra	Perley Stevens's Orchestra
11:45	orchestra	Joe Reichman's Orchestra	Stanley Myers's Orchestra	Perley Stevens's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WBZ, "Hymns of All Churches."
9:00 WAAB (WABC—Columbia), "Dear Columbia"; readings of network fan mail.
11:00 WBZ, WEEI (WEAF-WJZ—National), Music Appreciation Hour, Walter Damrosch, conductor.
12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), National Farm and Home Hour; Conservation Day program.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.
2:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), The Magic of Speech.
2:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.
3:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Marine Band concert.
4:15 WAAB (WABC—Columbia), United States Army Band.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.
5:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
5:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), "Congress Speaks"; talks from Washington; band music.
6:45 WAAB (WABC—Columbia), Kaltenborn Edits the News.
6:45 WEEI, New Hampshire Winter Sports Forecast.

Dinner and After

8:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Gabriel Heatter, commentator.
8:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Beatrice Lillie; Walter Woolf King; male chorus; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Jessica Dragonette, soprano; male quartet; Rosario Bourdon's Orchestra.
8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "College Prom"; James Melton, tenor; choir; Red Nichols's Orchestra.
8:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Broadway Varieties: Oscar Shaw; Elizabeth Lennox; Carmela Ponselle; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), "Waltz Time"; vocal soloists; popular orchestra.
9:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "Hollywood Hotel"; sketch, with screen stars; Dick Powell; soloists; orchestra.
9:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; soloists.

Late Evening

10:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), String Sinfonia concert.
10:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), "The First Nighter"; dramatic sketch.
10:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Richard Himber's Orchestra; soloist.
10:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.
10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "The Other Americas"; speaker; Edward Tomlinson; soloist; orchestra.
10:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), NBC Music Guild: NBC String Quartet; Frank Black, pianist.
10:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Jazz Nocturne"; soloists; orch.
10:45 WAAB (WABC—Columbia), "Broadcasting and the American Public"; talk series.

Radiocast Monitor News

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
1:45 WBZ (990kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
5:00 WBZ (990kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
5:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

Shortwave News

1:45 W1XK (9.57mc), "The Monitor Views the News."
5:00 W1XK (9.57mc), "The Monitor Views the News."
5:30 W1XAL (11.79mc), "The Monitor Views the News."

The Mother Church Services Over W1XAL

THE regular morning and evening services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, will be transmitted over shortwave station W1XAL, Boston, on Sunday, March 1, at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m., E. S. T., respectively.

The morning service will be heard at full length, from the chime service preceding the devotional period, which begins at 10:45 a. m., to the organ selection at its close. It will be transmitted on a frequency of 11.79 megacycles, which is a wavelength of 25.5 meters.

The evening service, which will be transmitted on 6.04 megacycles, or a wavelength of 40 meters, will also be heard at full length. The devotional period begins at 7:30 p. m.

In addition, the morning service of The Mother Church will be radiocast at 10:45 a. m. on regular broadcast waves over Station WORL, Needham, Mass. WORL radiocasts on a frequency of 920 kilocycles, which is a wavelength of 326 meters.

The morning service, it may be noted, is designed especially for European listeners, since both the time is convenient and the conditions for reception upon the 11.79 frequency are regarded as excellent in England and on the Continent.

The evening service, upon the 6.04 frequency, is radiocast at a time and upon a wave which is regarded as more suitable for American reception.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Vermont

Springfield—Thursdays, March 12, 26; April 9, 23; 8 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.

'Insult' to Veterans Splits R. I. Senate

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 27 (AP)—The Senate by a straight party vote of 21 Democrats to 16 Republicans, yesterday, passed a resolution calling for a committee of five senators to inquire into the origin of the now famous Tnesba resolution. This was the resolution passed by the Senate last week authorizing payment of a $100 state bonus to Sergt. Evael O. W. Tnesba, a mythical veteran whose name in reverse is "Absent Without Leave." Veterans in the Senate denounced the resolution as an insult to former service men.

Behind the Microphones

American cities such as Rochester, N. Y.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Hartford, Conn.; Baltimore, Md., and others have established themselves as centers of considerable musical culture by means of the radio. Tonight, over WBZ, at 8 o'clock, Pittsburgh joins these cities with the première of a sponsored program by its symphony orchestra under the baton of Antonio Modarelli. Maria Jeritza, soprano, will be guest soloist on this first program.

Soloists scheduled for subsequent Pittsburgh symphony orchestra concerts are Giovanni Martinelli, Efrem Zimbalist, Joseph Bentonelli, Dusolina Giannini, Queena Mario, Reinald Werrenrath, Charles Hackett, Peascha Kagan and Reed Kennedy.

Mme. Jeritza will sing Grieg's "Ich Liebe Dich" and the aria "Il est doux, il est bon" from Massenet's "Herodiade" in one group, "Old Folks at Home" and two Viennese melodies, composed by close friends, Kreisler's "Liebeslied" and "Love, Thou Heaven on Earth" from Léhar's "Paginini" in the second group. The orchestra will play a program of well-known compositions by Wagner, Smetana, Kreisler and Glazounoff.

Political Interlude

Massachusetts' gubernatorial contest will be inaugurated on the Republican side tonight, over WBZ, 8:30 p. m., when John W. Haigis of Greenfield will open his campaign. Former state treasurer and candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, Mr. Haigis will speak from the Mansion House in his home city at a banquet given him by the Young Men's Republican Club of Greenfield.

Town Hall

"America's Town Meeting of the Air," a stimulating forum of discussion, WBZ, 9:30 p. m., tonight becomes a "required subject" for New York high school pupils. Two seniors from each of the 43 high schools in the New York area will attend the actual program in Town Hall, in uptown Manhattan, observe the procedure, take notes and help to inaugurate similar discussions in their own schools.

This fact constitutes an accolade for the "Town Meeting" program and it places it from first evidences on a par with the value of the Damrosch musical hours over the radio. For the sooner the younger generation develops a knowledge of the vital topics of the day, the sooner perhaps shall we begin to get a superior political system. It is perhaps an unfortunate part of the American political system that the training for public office by the ward politics method stunts many an idealistic person who is forced to descend to this method in order to make his way politically.

The program tonight is optimistically headed "Young America Looks Forward" and will be conducted by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Crosby and Lehmann

Extremes in vocal styles are offered listeners tonight over WEEI, 10 o'clock, on the Music Hall period from Hollywood. For Bing Crosby, leader of the most popular intimate style of singing, has as his guest soloist, Lotte Lehmann, exponent of the highest classic style. Mme. Lehmann will sing "Do Not Chide Me," a composition written by her accompanist. She will also sing Schubert's "Ungeduld" and Cimara's "Canto do Primavera."

Leopold Stokowski, who was a guest speaker on this program quite a few weeks ago, admitted though that he likes Mr. Crosby's style of singing. "Bing's" vocal methods were for Mr. Stokowski, as they are for many, enjoyed when we feel in the mood for popular music. Since he has dropped many of his earlier mannerisms in delivery and adopted a straightforward style his singing has had a larger appeal to those who like popular songs but who detest vocal gymnastics.

A. D. H.

Germany Builds

The expenditure of 519,000,000 marks on 100,000 dwelling units in 1935 led German officials to claim world leadership in such building last year.

New Statue of Roger Williams To 'Look Down' on Bay State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 27—Nearly 100 years ago, according to traditions, Stephen Randall determined to erect a monument to Roger Williams on the highest point in Providence, so it could be seen by residents of Massachusetts as a reminder that he had been banished from their State.

Within the next two months the erection of this monument will be started on Prospect Terrace under the direction of the Roger Williams Memorial Association, of which Addison P. Munroe is spokesman. The monument will cost approximately $50,000.

$1000 Started Fund

In order to make possible the statue, or other form of memorial, Mr. Randall placed in a Providence bank $1000 to be the nucleus for the fund. This deposit was made Jan. 24, 1865, and as the result of compound interest and other contributions the fund has reached $40,000. The additional $10,000, it was explained, will be provided by the memorial association.

Stephen Randall's original specifications, Mr. Munroe points out, will be carried out as far as possible, with due consideration to changes in style of monument architecture which have taken place since the original deed was placed.

Statue of Granite

It will be made of granite and will include a series of statues of Roger Williams. The bronze statues of Canonicus and Miantonomi, the friendly Indian chieftains, which Mr. Randall specified were to be placed in the niches of the monument, will not be a part of the memorial.

The association spokesman also stated that the marble statues of Chad Brown, Gregory Dexter, Thomas Olney and Richard Waterman" to be purchased by their respective descendants and placed in the lower floor of said monument" as originally stated by Mr. Randall, will also be omitted.

The original purpose of the gift was to "cast shame" on the residents of Massachusetts for the banishment of Roger Williams. The Massachusetts General Assembly has just repealed the act which outlawed him from the colony.

Arrest of Four Men Seen as Thwarting Jail Break Attempt

A possible delivery from the Dedham jail and a series of robberies by a band of four men were believed to have been thwarted yesterday by the police when Joseph Rizzo, Edward Leland and James and Richard Stumkel were arrested.

Leland and the Stumkels, police said, have confessed to the $1000 armed robbery recently at the Godfrey Coal Company in Milton, and also to other crimes. When the quartet was arrested in a South End rooming house, police found guns, revolvers, bullets and dynamite.

One of the men, upon being searched, was found to have a packet of matches which concealed a carefully drawn plan of the Dedham jail showing where guards were stationed along the corridors. It was believed by police that an attempt was to be made to rescue Alfred Woods from the Dedham jail, where he is incarcerated after having pleaded guilty to participation in the Godfrey holdup. The four arrested men were being rigorously questioned today.

Attorney Douglas Held On Charge of Larceny

George A. Douglas, former attorney for Norma Millen, was held for a grand jury hearing yesterday for alleged larceny of more than $10,000 from Henry H. Nelson, for whom he was guardian at one time. Mr. Nelson is a patient at the Grafton State Hospital. Douglas was disbarred for his conduct of the guardianship.

Judge Daniel Gillen of the municipal court declined jurisdiction in the case and allowed Douglas to go on his own recognizance, plus $5000. The former attorney, who had previously pleaded not guilty to the charge, is represented by Henry Walters.

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Federal Aid Rushes to Rescue of New England's Fast Disappearing Clam

Small army of 600 men to move up and down Bay State's seaboard in attempt to rehabilitate an industry for which area has been famous for decades.

By a Staff Photographer

Seeking to Save Shellfish Industry

Upper Left—Seeding Clam Flats Near Essex, Mass., an ERA Project. Upper Right—An Oyster House at Cotuit, With Oyster Shells Piled Up in Rear. Lower Left—Sign Notifying Tourists They Are in the Land of the Cotuit Oyster. Lower Center—Five Months After Seeding Quahaugs. Lower Right—Every Occupation Has Its Rules

Six hundred rubber-booted men, deployed on the mud flats up and down the Bay State seaboard, will soon attempt to rehabilitate the clam industry for Massachusetts—the industry for which New England has been famous for decades.

Federal authorities as exponents of rehabilitation for fisherman as well as for farmers have provided the funds for such a project. Within a month work will begin to rescue the lowly clam, and the clam industry, from the tentacular clutches of hungry starfish and mercenary men.

Enemy of Clam

For a generation mankind has been the enemy of the clam not only in Massachusetts but throughout New England. Men have exploited the clam flats and dug every bivalve mollusk from its muddy home until the coast in many places has been stripped bare of those shelled and salty creatures.

Like other forms of natural life, the clam has his natural enemies. Foremost of these is the starfish. Green crabs are on the clams' list as "public enemy No. 2" and silica grass takes third place as an opposing force of nature to be overcome.

When the clam had only these enemies to conquer, it was more than able to hold its own. So strong did the clam become intrenched in the New England mud beds, that it yielded food and fertilizer for New England folk for 100 years and more, without showing appreciable signs of scarcity.

Ruthlessly Dug

In the last generation however, men have descended upon the clam flats with a vengeance. Clams have been ruthlessly dug with short-handled, long-prong forks. "Shorts" and "longs" have been marketed by the diggers without compunction. As a result, once fertile beds have been stripped bare.

Now comes the WPA with an appropriation of $85,000, combined with a direct appropriation of the state for $18,000 more—first of its kind in legislative history—and a purse of $7000 more from the townships, to rebuild the clam beds and thus the clam industry for Massachusetts.

The work will be carried forward under the direction of Earnest W. Barnes, supervisor of the State Bureau of Marine Fisheries. In every town from Newburyport south on the State's seacoast, the clam rehabilitation will go forward. Even on the islands of Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard, the rehabilitation efforts will be carried on.

Similar Project

A similar project, on a much smaller scale, was carried out on the North Shore last year under ERA funds. Because it was successful, this year's ambitious program has been authorized.

Rehabilitation of clam beds is carried out in three ways: (1) To re-soil the clam beds, with fresh muds and sands from outer flats; (2) to re-seed the beds by transplanting baby clams, half an inch long, from fertile beds far off well known clam trails; (3) to exterminate green crabs and starfish—which cover the beds and devoured the clams as fast as they poke a shell up through the mud—and clean up silica grass which covers the beds with the tide and keeps necessary fresh air from seeping into the mud.

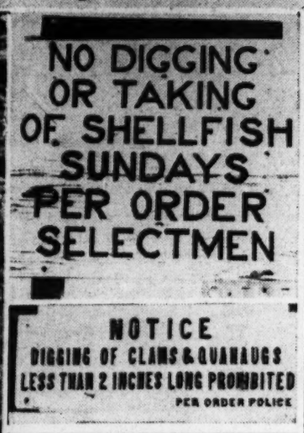
When clam beds are seeded, the baby clams are either scattered over the mud as a farmer scatters barley seed in his field, or else planted in harrowed rows. Where the mud flats are soft, the clams are scattered. But in the hard beds it is necessary to harrow rows and plant the clams as one would plant beans.

Protection of Beds

Provisions are being made, concurrent with this rehabilitation program, to protect the beds in the future from exploitation by man. Under the state law, all tide water fishing rights belong to the state. This brings the jurisdiction of clams and quahaugs under the law of the Commonwealth.

As a general rule, towns will enforce the state law. At some points, towns have already taken steps to protect their productive clam beds. With the flats re-seeded up and down the coast, the enforcement of the state law, which says that no clam under two inches in length shall be dug up, will be enforced. This will be done by appointing inspectors and by soliciting public opposition toward the purchase of any clams under the legal limit.

Officials say that Massachusetts coastal folk are aware of the gravity of the situation and realize that only by proper care of the beds can the clam industry—which means a $1,225,000 cash turnover annually—be saved. And the saving of the clam industry in Massachusetts means clam chowders and stews for the holiday, fried clams for shore dinner enthusiasts, and steamed clams for the summer picnic enthusiast.



Licensing of Strike Breakers As Private Detectives Opposed

State House Hearings

If strikebreakers and undercover workers employed to cause labor troubles were classed as private detectives, and detectives were forced to disclose the purpose of their operations in various places of employment, the value of a private detective would be destroyed, James F. Cavanaugh, counsel for the New England Private Detectives Association, declared today.

Mr. Cavanaugh, who is a Republican candidate for the United States Senate, testified before the joint judiciary committee against legislation forcing strike breakers and inside workers to be classed as private detectives. Under the bill these workers would file with the state commissioner of public safety a statement of their purposes. By such legislation the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor hopes to stop the operations of strike breakers and undercover workers who disrupt unions, prevent necessary strikes and force unwanted walkouts at disadvantageous times.

Labor Backs Measure

Mr. Cavanaugh followed a long list of labor representatives who declared Massachusetts needs this legislation to prevent repetition in this state of labor troubles in other states.

The Senate candidate's main arguments were:

1. Private detective agencies are not to blame for the evils of which labor complains. Employment agencies are to blame. Detective agencies never furnish strike breakers.

(2) Efficiency experts are the cause of more labor trouble than anything else. They hire "spies" to operate among employees. They hold watches on machinery and employees, cut salaries and conduct various other anti-labor operations.

Constitutionality Challenged

3. The entire bill is unconstitutional.

4. Such a bill would destroy the effectiveness of private detectives in uncovering communistic operations.

5. Put teeth in the employment agency law and the present difficulties will be solved.

Labor men who previously have been pessimistic regarding their bill's chances of passing are now optimistic. They have several judiciary committee members on their side and are hopeful of victory. Of course, they anticipate some changes in the bill before it is reported.

* * *

Representation

Legislation to allow the voters of every city and town in Massachusetts to decide whether they desire to elect local officials, such as city councilors, on a proportional representation basis was favored today by Representative Christian A. Herter and Senator Henry Parkman Jr.

The speakers pointed out that under such a system the minority groups which now have no representation in city councils and other local bodies would be represented according to their voting strength. Under proportional representation the voters indicate their first, second, third and other choices. The number of votes necessary to elect are determined, and after the first choices are counted second choices are recorded until all the council offices are filled.

The speakers contended much of the present mudslinging in political campaigns would be eliminated, in as much as candidates seeking second, third and fourth choices, as well as first, would be careful not to make enemies. The resulting group elected, they argued, would represent the ideas of all the important groups in a city or town.

* * *

Sales Tax Again

Senator William A. Davenport's committee on taxation had considerable fun today over the proposed 2 per cent sales tax but the scheduled hearing was postponed until next Tuesday at 10:30.

Sales tax proposals have been advocated by Henry P. Long, state commissioner of corporations and taxation, for a half dozen years. But each year the Legislature has monotonously thrown them out, always eager to shy away from new taxation.

Today before the hearing gathered speed Daniel C. Bloomfield, secretary of the Boston Retail Trade Board, always against the measure, urged postponement on the grounds that the public had not been informed of the hearing. After much bantering, the committee decided on a week's postponement.

However, several persons were allowed to express their opposition. One speaker urged that money be saved by blocking the printing of useless bills. Now printing is required on all bills. The speaker declared a large percentage of the legislation is worthless and should not be published at all. It would save printing costs, he said.

Tax Commissioner Long dryly pointed out, however, that a constitutional amendment would be necessary for such procedure.

* * *

Salem Traffic

Salem residents appeared before the committee to urge legislation for a traffic route along Salem's water front to alleviate summer traffic conditions. The bill calls for a study of the project by the State Department of Public Works.

Fluke of Anchor Saved by a Fluke Identifies Owner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 27—By a fluke a 600-pound anchor, lost for 29 years off Long Wharf, has been recovered and put to work.

James T. O'Connell, a fisherman's chandler, lost the anchor through an accident in 1907 and made no attempt to recover it. The other day a dredge, cleaning up the harbor botton here, brought up the anchor atop a load of mud.

Question as to ownership was soon settled when O'Connell identified his anchor by its special flat flukes.

A fluke, according to the dictionary, is that part "of an anchor which fastens it in the ground." Another definition describes the fluke as an "accidental advantage." Mr. O'Connell agrees with both definitions.

Flier Describes Use of Radio In 'Blind' Landings

Declaring that in Europe a number of airports and planes are now using a system involving directional rays of ultra-shortwave length radio, Lieut. Benjamin S. Kelsey of Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, explained the secrets of "blind" landings and the scientific systems devised to conquer its hazards, in an address at the Harvard Institute of Geographical Exploration last night.

"Blind" landings have been made for years, he said, by the process known as "talking 'em down," in which a man on the ground with a radio and a good sense of judgment and direction tells the pilot continually where he is simply from the sound moving around in the murk.

"In this country the investigations initiated in 1929 by the Guggenheim Fog Flying Laboratory and actively carried out by Jimmie Doolittle led to making successful instrument landings," he continued.

"Certain fundamental difficulties, largely due to the system giving position and not direction, led to its being supplanted by the so-called Air Corps system. The Department of Commerce is now making installations of this general type with the idea of having a transcontinental route completely equipped with all aids for complete instrument flying.

"This system itself was developed at Wright Field under the direction of Captain Hegenberger whose trans-Pacific flight to Honolulu made use of most of the methods of navigation mentioned previously.

"A number of air corps pilots trained in the use of this system prior to 1934 and Captain Hegenberger, made a solo blind flight. During the early spring of 1934 when the army was carrying the mail, a school was conducted at Wright Field. Some 18 students completed the course which lasted a little less than two months, and during that time approximately 900 instrument landings were made. Complete cross-country flights were made of from 200 to 500 miles around triangular courses during which the pilot was unable to see the ground from the time he moved out in the field to take off until he had returned and rolled to a stop.

"Subsequent work by the Department of Commerce has added to this record, and all of it without accident, so that instrument landings are now a reality. The possibility of accomplishing the ideal in transportation not yet possible with any other means of transportation is within reach of air transport at the present moment."

Play Acting Tournament Plans Are Progressing

With 13 amateur theater groups of Greater Boston participating in the WPA Intercommunity Play Acting Tournament next month, the technical board for the contest is busy arranging for performances. Miss Clara E. Wagner, supervisor of the Community Theaters of Greater Boston, announces that the plays have been under rehearsal for many weeks and that there is keen rivalry between the several casts.

The plays will be judged by 22 Greater Boston people who have been connected in some way or other with the theater—as playwrights, actors, directors and producers. The participating community theaters are Back Bay, Brighton-Allston, Charlestown, North End, Outer South End, Roslindale, Roxbury, Roxbury-Elm Hill, South Boston, South End, West End, West Roxbury and West Roxbury-Germantown.

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Architects Await Payment of Bill For Services to U. S. Thirty Years Ago

That a bill for architectural services, rendered 30 years ago in the construction of United States Military Academy buildings at West Point, is still outstanding and never has been paid, is revealed by Ralph Adams Cram in his autobiography, "My Life in Architecture," just published by Little, Brown & Co., of Boston, where the famous architect has made his home since 1881.

Despite the fact that a bill has been introduced in Congress giving the architects, of whom Mr. Cram was one, their original claims, it never has been acted upon and Mr. Cram thinks it probably never will.

The original act of Congress under which the Military Academy buildings were constructed, says Mr. Cram, "provided that the architects successful in the competition should be paid 3½ per cent of the cost of the work; in addition, the Government undertook to appoint one member of the firm 'supervising architect,' at a salary of $5000 per year, and to pay the office expenses incurred in the operation, the total payment for commissions not to exceed 5 per cent, which was then the recognized charge for full professional services."

Actually, according to Mr. Cram, no member of his firm was ever made consulting architect, so no salary was drawn. Under a new contract the firm was promised 5 per cent on the cost of the rest of the work, but in the final accounting, after one administration had succeeded another, the architects' bill was returned "with a curt statement that it would not be paid."

The explanation forthcoming was that the contracts bearing the signature of the Secretary of War were invalid, as the Secretary had no authority to make such contracts. "Furthermore," Mr. Cram says, "we were told that unless we withdrew our claim the Government would bring suit against us to recover all the amounts already paid us under these same contracts."

In spite of this the firm renewed its claims at intervals during 20 years. Elihu Root was among those who interested himself in the case, but to no avail.

In 1925 the Comptroller General made a test case of the matter by bringing suit for the sum of $22,248.34, the amount already paid before the contracts had been denounced at Washington. A decision was handed down in the United States District Court in Boston justifying the architects' claim. They were at once given another building to design at West Point, but, says Mr. Cram, "as for collecting any money for our bill, now about 30 years old, we are as far from this as ever. . . . How wise and accurate in their diagnosis were those who, when by a miracle we won the great competition, had little to say except 'Beware!'"

Musical Program To Honor Goethe

A unique musical program showing the influence of Goethe upon music is to be presented tonight in a concert by the State Symphony Orchestra, a male chorus and a contralto soloist, Miss Thelma Jo Fisher, at the Sanders Theater, Cambridge. Ernst Hoffman, son of a Boston Symphony player, for 12 years conductor in the German state opera and recently expelled from Germany, and A. Buckingham Simpson, graduate of the Royal College of Music, will be the conductors.

As an added feature this evening, Dr. Hugo Lechtentritt, also forced to flee from Germany, is to give an informal talk on the music. Compositions of Beethoven, Brahms, Mendelssohn and Berlioz will be performed.

Trees Transplanted Despite Zero Weather

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BAR HARBOR, Maine, Feb. 27—Acadia National Park's most picturesque winter project is the transplanting of a group of ash and thorn trees, necessary to be moved because of road construction work. The process of moving trees in zero weather with the roots frozen into a ball is not a new one, but the manner in which sleds, drags, chains and tractors are being used, the way in which the digging through the flinty, frozen surface is done with a compressed air drill or chisel and the tipping, loosening, lifting, trenching and hauling are processes which make up, in their entirety, a project which is unique. It is being carried on by the CCC.

Old Railroad Cars Now 'Housing Project'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FARMINGTON, Maine. Feb. 27—Old passenger cars of the Sandy River Railroad—in which almost everyone in Farmington has ridden in years past—were towed away on sleds yesterday, their final journey.

The cars have been purchased by Arthur Rackliff, Dr. A. M. Ross, H. J. Mosher and Clyde Luce to be used for summer camps or to house extra farm help in the harvest season.

Race Bills Hearing Draws Small Crowd Before Committee

Interest in horse and dog racing, both for and against, seemed to be at low ebb today. The legislative committee on legal affairs officially met in room 249, State House, but less than half of the 15 members appeared to hear the expression of views on eight bills which would repeal either horse or dog racing or both.

Not one of the 40 spectators present volunteered to speak either for or against any of the measures, so the hearing was adjourned without action. It was a let-down from two previous hearings this week when opponents of racing presented strong cases calling for restriction in the number of racing days, earlier closing at night and eventual repeal of racing laws.

Ethan Allen Report On the Capture Of Ticonderoga Shown

BURLINGTON, Vt., Feb. 27 (AP)—A letter written by Ethan Allen after capturing Fort Ticonderoga, on Lake Champlain, from the British forces during the Revolutionary War, is on display at Fleming Museum of the University of Vermont.

Lorenzo Woodhouse, East Hampton, L. I., loaned the letter to the museum.

The letter is addressed to "The Honorable Commissioner of Correspondence for the City and County of Albany," and is dated May 12, 1775.

It told the commissioner of his capture of the fort with 130 Green Mountain boys and asked that the district around Albany send 500 men.

Deerfield Draws Visitors From All Parts of World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DEERFIELD, Mass., Feb. 27—A total of 4371 visitors, some from Egypt, India, Burma, China, Japan and the Hawaiian Islands, was registered at Old Deerfield's Memorial Hall in 1935. Among the gifts received during the year were a "writing chair" and a warming pan from the estate of Francis J. Kellogg of Utica, N. Y., and a package of rare manuscripts relating to Godfrey Nims, one of the early settlers of Deerfield, from Frederick C. Nims of Painesville, Ohio.

Mrs. J. M. Ames Sheldon was re-elected president of the Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association, which maintains Memorial Hall. Among the speakers at the annual meeting was Frederick Johnson of Harvard University, who gave a paper on "Indians of Eastern North America."

Spring Fahions in Shoes Shown in Style Preview

More than 40 new styles of spring shoes were released in the Boston market yesterday following a preview held at the Coward Shoe Company's downtown store here.

Presented by Charles G. Lippincott, chief Coward Fashion Counsel from New York, the spring shoes, featuring gray, tan, and white as the predominant colors, were said to have been designed particularly for the Boston and New England sector. Bearing this out some types were named "The Boylston" and the "Beacon Hill." In a short review of shoe history in this country, as a part of the preview, Mr. Lippincott pointed to the trend towards more intelligent fitting and selling of shoes.

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Chapter Two

Traveling Through the Empire State

BONNIE was very happy, curled up on the back seat. She forgot the entire family, the master at the wheel, the mistress beside him, and the two boys, Carter and Jim, who shared the back seat with herself. Her whole attention for the time being was on the passing scenery.

After the peaks of the Green Mountains of Vermont, came range upon range of other mountains with their points worn down the way the end of a crayon wears when you have used it a great deal. Color still blazed from the foliage on the frosted slopes. Autumn reds and russets, gleams of bronze and gold, climbed the ridges leading from the fertile valleys, where tall sheaves of corn stood, yellow, in the fields. It was Carter who reminded Bonnie that she was making an important journey and not just out for a day's ride.

"Now, we are near the Adirondack Mountains," he said, "in New York—the state known as 'the Empire State.'"

Among the Corn Shocks

"This is a beautiful valley," replied his brother Jim. "Look at those huge apples. And did you see the bunches of grapes on the vine in that village garden we passed a short time ago?"

Bonnie's mistress must have overheard, for the next time they passed a farmhouse she got out and bought some fruit.

"Never tasted anything better," declared the Master, biting into a red-cheeked apple. "Here, catch, Bonnie!" But just as the little dog prepared to leap for the morsel offered to her, she smelled a familiar smell about her feet, and looking down caught sight of something small running through the stubble.

It was a field mouse, and after it ran another field mouse. Bonnie joined the race and found it most exhilarating. Then, just as she was going to show those field mice a trick or two, her Master whistled her back to the car.

"Just as I was making a pleasant acquaintance," she grumbled. Within a short time, however, she met two other creatures, who proved even more engaging and companionable.

Bonnie Shows Off

It was while they were spending a few days in the city of Rochester, New York, that she became friendly with Cadet, a cocker spaniel, and Flip, a jolly fellow of uncertain lineage. How they both chortled when Bonnie, running with them in the moonlight, slipped into the canal, which was covered over with floating oak leaves.

"How I wish we had a snapshot of you, just as you went overboard," chuckled Flip, as Bonnie swam for shore.

That started them talking about cameras, for their masters worked at the Kodak factory, and they had had their photographs taken many, many times.

"Why, didn't you know?" cried Cadet, "that Rochester is sometimes called 'Kodak City'? I've posed for snapshots since I was a pup. I'm really rather an expert, you know."

This was Bonnie's chance to get even, and she could not resist the temptation.

"That's nothing, nothing at all," she said. "I pose all the time for real portraits. My master draws pen-and-ink pictures of me." No sooner had the words escaped her than she felt exceedingly ashamed of showing off, and as she slipped away to join the family, she said to herself, "Really, Bonnie, you ought to know better than that."

She was very quiet and thoughtful as she crawled into the trailer, and before she went to sleep had resolved to be a better dog from then on.

(This illustrated tale of Bonnie's travels from the Atlantic Coast to the Pacific is being published on this page in 10 installments, on the second and fourth Thursdays each month.)

Drawn by Maurice Day for The Christian Science Monitor

Bonnie Stopped Off in a New York Cornfield to Race With Two Field Mice, on Her Way Across the Continent

Above The Clouds

By Gunby Hadath

Mark Ashford, an American boy who had been living for two years in Saint-Nicolas-de-Véroce, in the French Alps, at the home of Madame Le Fèvre and her son Jules, received a letter from his father, in the Balkans, in the opening chapter of our story, with an inclosure to be delivered to M. Philippe Reignier, 197a Rue Corlebert, Geneva. His father's letter instructed Mark not to tell anyone of his errand nor to deliver the missive to anyone but M. Reignier. Very much mystified, Mark slipped off next day, took the train at St. Gervais for Geneva, changing first at Roche-sur-Foron, then at Annemasse, where he elbowed his way through the crowd at the customs barrier, glad to be so near the end of his mission.

Chapter Two

IT WAS gone!

He had felt in every pocket, but no search would surrender his wallet containing the letter, which he certainly had when he pressed through the barrier at Annemasse and as certainly had no longer, here in the train.

Nor could he jump out of the train, too well under way; there was nothing at all he could do till they got to Geneva, and nobody in his compartment of whom to enquire, for the reason that he had it all to himself.

So his wallet had certainly not been lost in the train. He had lost it in the crush in the Customs at Annemasse. He was blaming himself bitterly for his carelessness when a new thought struck him.

He had not lost his wallet. It had been taken from him. With his jacket buttoned across his chest all the time, could the wallet possibly have jumped out of its own accord? Of course not! While he was forcing his way through the squash some light-fingered person had taken it from him. But would any chance person judge the wallet of a lad like himself worth bothering with?

This, reasonably viewed, admitted of only one answer, of staggering inference, for it suggested that his wallet must have been taken by someone, or for someone, who knew that it contained the letter for Reignier.

A Troublesome Question

Yesterday Jules had likened him to a mule. Oh, what a stupid mule he had been not to carry that letter in the sole of his shoe or in any other place not so get-at-able!

Yes, but he had no idea that the letter was of value to anyone.

Oh! then what caused his father not to trust it to the post? and why had his father warned him to keep dark about it?

From this self-argument and agitation Mark shook himself free, like a dog coming out of deep water, and tried to consider calmly what to do next. Should he hurry back to Annemasse after his wallet? Or as soon as he reached Geneva—which would be in a few minutes—should be go and report to Reignier?

What! go to this stranger, whoever he might be, and say: "Sorry, M'sieur, I've let my father down badly." What a fool he would look!

No, why not keep quiet about it, slip back to Annemasse, prowl round there a bit, and then, if he'd learned nothing, return to Saint-Nicolas without telling Reignier? Reignier couldn't know that a letter was coming, so he wouldn't be any the wiser. Nobody would—

Mark caught sight of his face reflected in the carriage window. He had no idea that he could frown so, or screw up his eyes like that, or look so uneasy. It gave him a shock, but it brought him back to cold facts—of course he must grasp his nettle and go and tell Reignier. He only hoped the nettle wasn't too "sting-y."

He was smiling as the train brought him into Geneva, and he was still smiling as he boarded a tram for the lakeside and the Place du Pont. The lake was smiling as well, but its smile was a gay one. Mark's smile was the smile of a man who has made up his mind to take what comes to him without squealing.

In the Rue Corlebert

The tram set him down at the corner close to Rue Corlebert, with its façade of handsome shops beneath private apartments. He found his number near the end of the street, and a door at one side of the shop displaying several name plates. Consulting these, he failed to discover a "Reignier."

He glanced at the number again—yes, 197—then once more at the indication panel by the side door. Yes, flat A was right at the top. So pausing no longer, he mounted four flights of stairs till he came to a stop in front of the only door on a landing faintly illuminated by a small jet of gas.

Monsieur Reignier hadn't much use for light, Mark reflected, as he rammed his thumb on the bell-push after some fumbling.

There was silence. He rang again, harder; then stood stock still, listening. He heard a shuffling step on the other side of the door.

"Is Monsieur Reignier at home?"

An old man in a green baize apron had opened the door, and was looking Mark up and down closely, but with never a word, so that Mark repeated in a loud voice: "I want to see Monsieur Reignier, please. Is he at home?"

"Yes, I heard you," the man said.

"Well, why are you staring so? Can't you answer?" flashed Mark.

"Answer what?"

"Whether Monsieur Reignier's at home?"

The man shrugged his shoulders.

"That's no answer!" Mark declared hotly.

"That's no answer. No. That's no answer," muttered the man.

Mark was losing patience. "Is Monsieur in or isn't he?" he demanded. "And if he isn't, when do you think he'll be back?"

The other had never removed his eyes from Mark's face. And now, on this question, he came shuffling out to the landing—he was wearing, Mark noticed, greasy, list slippers—and after standing in a listening attitude, went to the stairs and peered down over the banisters. Then returning, he beckoned his visitor into the flat.

Astonishing News

"M'sieur," he began, after closing the door on them both, but taking Mark no further than the dim passage, "M'sieur, one believes that you come as a friend. Écoutez!" He dropped his voice to a whisper.

"It is now three full days that my master has not been at home. M'sieur, he is missing."

"Missing?" exclaimed Mark.

"But, alas, yes," the other repeated, and rested his eyes inquiringly on Mark's face.

But Mark could only gasp out, "Have you told the authorities?"

A significant smile fluttered round the old serving man's lips, and he shook his head from side to side very slowly. "One does not run with tales, M'sieur, to the authorities."

"Well, I'm jiggered if I know why 'one' doesn't!" thought Mark. Should he tell this man of the letter, and ask his advice? But his father's instructions forbade that.

So after a fruitless attempt to extract something more, he took his leave and descended into the sunshine which was flooding the streets and the canopied quay on the Pont, where the pleasure steamers came gliding alongside like swans.

But Mark saw no blue sky nor sunshine. He was groping in the fog of enveloping mystery.

A Stranger With a Billet Doux

He lost no time, however, but hurrying back to the station found a train for Annemasse with its steam up. There, very soon, he was inquiring for his wallet in the Customs, until, having discovered nothing except the approaches of hunger, he crossed the road to the little cafe under the trees where he called for bread and cheese and sat down with his gloomy reflections.

How galling that a letter of obvious importance should have fallen into the haphazard hands of a pickpocket! For to such conclusion he had been driven after all, although all the time with some lurking doubt of its verity.

He was brooding in this way over his bread and cheese when there came out from the station a thin-featured fellow in a blue linen smock with an out-porter's badge on his breast. He glanced up and down the road, then shambled across to Mark's table and stood beside it, inspecting its occupant silently.

"Well, you'll know me again!" observed Mark, objecting to this scrutiny. The out-porter's red-knuckled hand dived under his smock.

"'Tis young M'sieur Ashford?" he uttered. "The M'sieur American?"

"Sure!" Mark returned, eagerly.

"Alors! One has a billet doux for M'sieur!" And the red-knuckled hand dropped an envelope onto the table.

(To be continued next Thursday)

The Stage of a Japanese Puppet Theater in Osaka. The Operators, in the Background, Have Taken Off Their Veils to Pose for the Photographer

A Puppet Theater in Japan

IT WAS snowing hard when I made my way through the crowds to the Puppet Theater in Osaka, Japan. The people, gathered outside, were shaking the flakes from their wooden shoes, or ghetta, and folding up their oiled silk umbrellas.

Only a baby seemed quite unconcerned, strapped firmly on to his mother's back, with nothing but his chubby face to be seen, poking out from under her cosy padded kimona. It was barely one o'clock, for all Japanese theaters start early, and this was the first performance of the season.

Unlike the Italian marionettes, or the English Punch and Judy dolls, the Japanese puppets stand about four feet high. Just over two centuries ago, Gidayu Takemoto, a story-teller, formed his first troupe in Osaka. He was joined by one Chikamatzu, sometimes called the Shakespeare of Japan, and together they made their dolls famous.

Other troupes were formed, and for 50 years they quite overshadowed the Kabuki, or ordinary Japanese theater, until the living actors, by studying the puppets' stagecraft and copying their movements, gradually won back the audiences. That is why, today, only one puppet theater remains in Japan.

Enter the Puppets

Inside the auditorium babies were unpacked and ghetta removed. A little girl next to me tucked her feet under her orange kimono and clutched the seat in her excitement. Then the performance began. Three solemn figures, in long black robes, advanced through a door at the side of the stage. One carried a stringed instrument called a Samisen, and another a drum. Very quietly they knelt down and started to play and sing as the gorgeously embroidered curtain rose.

On the stage two figures in bright green and gold brocade, with comic pointed hats, were dancing. They were only dolls, for their gestures were so natural, and even their eyebrows and tiny fingers moved. But behind the puppets their heads and shoulders showing above the platform, stood three men, the one in the center wearing a magnificent colored dress, the other two in black, with their faces veiled. They were the operators, working the strings with perfect skill and co-operation. They had worked their dolls since they were children; their fathers had done so before them, and possibly even their grandfathers before that.

Behind the Scenes

One might have thought that their presence would detract from the scene, but so exciting was the plot that they were quickly forgotten. As the play advanced the music grew louder and louder, and more puppets appeared on the stage, spinning round and round one another until the curtain fell.

During the interval the audience refreshed themselves with tangerine oranges, or wandered into the foyer where a hot drink was served, and attractive colored foods were displayed in china bowls or little lacquer boxes. I had no time to try my skill with chop-sticks, or to sample these delicacies, however, as it was my privilege to go behind the secenes and meet the dolls in person.

Following my guide through the pass-door and up a dark, narrow stairway, I came upon these performers, slung up in rows by their strings, waiting for their next entrance: warriors in striped cotton tunics, gentlemen in gorgeous brocades, and ladies in colored kimonos (their elaborately piled hair decorated with flowers and ivory pins), old men with straggly beards, and elderly women with blackened teeth. How helpless they looked, dangling in mid-air, but how marvellously made, their faces and hands exquisitely carved and painted.

A Japanese Home

In rooms behind the stage the living artists were kneeling round charcoal braziers taking their rest. One of them handed a charming scarlet-clad lady doll to me, allowing me to hold her strings in such a way that she flicked her eyelashes as she smilingly grasped my hand with her tiny, jointed fingers. But the curtain was about to go up again, and hurriedly saying good-by, I returned to my seat in the auditorium.

In the next play, which showed the interior of a Japanese home, the light, high-pitched voices of girls alternated with the deep, growling tones of an old man—all the work of the storyteller, who knelt at the side of the stage, a fat, jolly-looking person, his round face red with the exertion of playing all the parts in succession. Sometimes tears streamed down his cheeks, at other times his white teeth gleamed as he flung back his head and laughed.

I could not stay to the end. In 10 minutes my boat train would be gone. At the door of the theater I paused for a last glimpse of the battle that was now in progress, with a dozen soldiers hurling one another across the stage. Then I crossed the threshold and was once again in the whirling snow.

DAPHNE LEA

Cadet and Flip Chortled When Bonnie Fell Into a Canal in Rochester, N. Y., Where the Family Made a Stop on Their Transcontinental Trip

Snow Ballet

A Triolet

On tiptoe now they dance in sight—
The swaying flakes of lacelike snow;
My window frames a stage tonight.
On tiptoe now they dance in sight,
Whirling shapes in dusk's half-light,
Pirouetting, bowing low.
On tiptoe now they dance in sight
The swaying flakes of lacelike snow.

MILDRED NICKERSON

On Being a House Property Manager

HOUSE property management by women is on the upgrade in Great Britain. That is to say, the possibility of employing women in the joint capacity of rent collector, property manager, and social worker is, to put it colloquially, "taking on."

Especially in the provinces it is becoming more and more customary for the owners of slum or other property to employ qualified women to administer it.

But, at the same time, I do want to make myself very clear about the matter. I am anxious to avoid any possibility of tempting a girl to enter the profession unless she is very sure that her qualifications are entirely adequate.

While it offers a definite opening, the work of house property management is arduous and cannot be carried out by anyone who is not prepared to make sacrifices. A successful house property manager requires tact, and patience, and insight, and alertness, and a measure of firm kindliness, and, although to some the outlook is rosy—since the work which demands one's highest capacities is always the happiest work—it is an outlook filled to the brim with problems and difficulties which she must be prepared to meet, and in the usual course of events, to meet alone.

A Convenient Buffer

The house property manager has, in the first place, to stand as a kind of intermediary between property owner and tenant. Understanding and upholding the interests of both, she has to arrange matters so that an equal recognition of duties and responsibilities, and an equal desire to fulfill them, results in the payment of rents and the execution of repairs with the courtesy and promptness which makes for good feeling and generous relationships.

She will accomplish this end by means of personal visits, paid regularly upon tenants for the ostensible purpose of rent-collecting, but also for the purpose of seeing that, on the one hand, the tenancy is not abused, and that, on the other, necessary house repairs and such things are carried out.

During these visits, she will naturally come to know the women of the various households in her district. She will easily become friendly with them. Hearing something of their affairs, she will avail herself of the possibility of social service, which she will have the immense advantage of rendering not in the capacity of a stray and perhaps over-zealous "voluntary" visitor, but as a person who, in the course of her daily work, happens across the path of those who need her and so, in a manner of speaking, has become one of themselves.

Work in Slum Areas

To some natures, the working of a slum area presents the widest possibility and the greatest amount of interest. House property management is, however, by no means confined to the slums. There are the new housing areas, and a vast amount of interest is to be found in the work of transferring a slum population to better conditions, in preventing overcrowding, in seeing that neighbors are suitably matched, that entirely new tenants are "good mixers," that they uphold the standards of the new surroundings.

Very often, in areas where women managers are not employed, it happens that slum tenants are removed to new quarters without being given the least inkling of what is expected of them.

Finding themselves in larger, cleaner quarters, they become bewildered. They do not know how to use the conveniences provided for them. They grumble to their neighbors about it, and make them grumble, too, and the whole business undermines and finally upsets the very things that had been hoped for.

Teachable Tenants

The woman house property manager prevents such possibilities. By careful preparation, by a skillful working up of interests, by a due regard for and understanding of the wishes of tenants, however odd, she accomplishes almost more before the move is actually made than after it. She sees old slum dwellers falling with ease into habits of cleanliness and of pride in themselves and their possessions which had never seemed possible before.

Over and above both the management of slum property and of new housing areas, there is the possibility of managing an estate which is municipally administered. In this case a young woman may find herself in charge of the entire organization of a municipal housing department. There she will have to deal with the whole scope of the council's work in administering existing slums, in arranging new estates, in reporting officially to the housing committee, in arranging with the surveyor's department for the carrying out of repairs, and, above all, in keeping a clear vision as to the ideals of housing and the way in which to inspire those upon whose work she will have to depend. A big job, but an intensely satisfying one.

PHYLLIS M. LOVELL

(These articles, describing the background and information necessary for anyone who looks forward to a career in certain specific fields, are being published on this page on the second and fourth Thursdays each month.)

Better Government

SEETHING events in Japan and in countries of the western world make it appear as though peace and tranquillity never were coming to the world. Yet, it is reassuring to regard these events as part of a trend toward better government for the peoples of the world.

Two articles that relate to this question of opportunity for all persons, as guaranteed by government, appear in the Weekly Magazine Section of the Monitor, one this week, and one next week. In the magazine which appeared yesterday, an article called "More Room, Please!" considers whether better civilizations rise where populations are dense, or otherwise. Next week, some evidence of what can be done to provide good local government, which is the basis of the general governmental structure, is offered in an article called "Common Sense Government."

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Paraguay and Bolivia Girdled By Nations Demanding Peace; Industry Opposes Army Rule

Weekly Latin-American Article

By Monitor Correspondent of Latin-American News

The revolutionary blaze which scorched the Paraguayan President out of office last week may reach across the Gran Chaco and up into the Bolivian capital.

Bolivian soldiers and their officers, held prisoners in Paraguay during the last several months, will be given their freedom sometime around March 10. Their journey homeward will be to the accompaniment of thoughts stirred by a Paraguayan regiment's overthrow of its Government.

As the overthrow is laid to peace terms unsatisfactory to the military, much discussion will occur en route to Bolivia. There will be ample time for reflection, and it is not unlikely that the question will rise—Why should we, a defeated army, be satisfied with terms forced upon us by a civilian government, when Paraguayan soldiers, victorious, overthrew their government because it did not give them more than we are being compelled to give up?

Roosevelt Conference

The query will not be illogical; and while it may never actually be put, there is at the moment in many quarters, the partly concealed uneasiness that something unpleasant is due the Bolivian Government at La Paz. It is an uneasiness centering the Roosevelt suggestion of a peace conference exactly in the middle of the strongest limelight.

The feeling is taking root that governments operated by the military in each former belligerent republic could have the demoralizing power of reopening the war in the Gran Chaco area. To have that happen is the thing that Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru, Uruguay, and the United States, do not want; especially as these were the nations which gathered around a conference board and arranged the peace terms now unacceptable to part of the Paraguayan army. Five thousand Paraguayan troops are in remote sections of the Chaco and not fully informed of conditions in Asuncion.

Recognition

Inquiries at Washington as to what the United States Government and what the administrations of Latin-American countries will do about recognizing the present Paraguayan régime are answered by a general shrugging of the shoulders. However, the queries have brought forth a question which might have been expected—How can the American republics recognize a government which came into power through military coercion? The answer is obvious, they should not; but will they?

The administration of former President Eusebio Ayala had the good will and respect of the American nations, Bolivia of course excepted. Good will had been added to, months ago, when ranking officers of the Paraguayan army endeavored to take unto themselves conditions agreeable for the termination of the war. Ayala refused to be shoved into a corner and managed to have his own way. The outside comment about him, then as now, was that he was more interested in getting Paraguay back on the road to commercial recovery than in winning a few more square miles in the western section of the Chaco.

In Prison

The square miles referred to chanced, if reports are accurate, to be on Bolivian territory and seemed of marked strategic importance to the military. But the President had thoughts along other channels; and now he is a prisoner at Asuncion, while a war hero, Colonel Rafael Franco, occupies the presidential chair. The Colonel, some say, is merely a tool for an ambitious group of youths infused with a wish for something new in government—at least new in Paraguay.

There may be something in the assertion, for the Cabinet surrounding Provisional President Franco contains at least one radical, one follower of Nazism, and one strong nationalist. Something new in government ought to occur within such a group. Further, the Acting President was exiled from Paraguay shortly before Ayala's overthrow. He was accused of communistic inclinations.

Land Question

A provisional chief executive, formerly in exile because of ultra left-wing fancies, a cabinet made up of the two ends and the middle, and the disturbing information that a government with decidedly socialistic ambitions is in the saddle, is unpleasant news to more than one Latin-American republic. Especially is it displeasing to Argentina, a next-door neighbor. Argentina has invested large sums of money in the Paraguayan tannin industry; and if a socialistic régime actually gets under way at full swing, the natural move will be a cutting up of large estates and foreign-owned lands for the peasants. That would mean that Argentine tannin property would be taken out of its hands, and it would mean that mills would have to be closed.

Jobs for 25,000

Of course the sudden and surprising overthrow of the Ayala Government happened so recently that Argentina had not had time to think the situation through. But one thing is apparent, without any particularly deep thought—Argentine money invested in the tannin industry provides employment for some 25,000 Paraguayan workers; close the mills, and where do they make a living?

Another question quite as important and having to do with outside capital seeking investment in Paraguay is—what foreign money would enter Paraguay if the Government in control took whatever lands and business that capital had bought, and then divided them among the peasants?

How Trade Fares

Earmarks interesting foreign business are not clearly noticeable on the Franco Administration. And yet, the absence of such earmarks encourages many thoughtful Paraguayans to believe that when adverse trade conditions strike home, army officers, still loyal to a conservative Paraguay, and peasants anxious to work free and unrestricted, will turn away from any socialistic program. Should they do so, the Franco régime would quickly collapse.

Meanwhile, Bolivian troops and their officers soon commence their homeward march. What will happen in Bolivia once they arrive cannot be lightly dismissed from the mind. A resumption of the Gran Chaco conflict could be attempted if a Bolivian government falls before the army.

War Not Wanted

But, from sources fully capable of giving an opinion, war is not likely. Latin-American republics will not permit it; that is to say, the republics bordering the two former belligerents. Economics remains a tall, broad barrier to any further interference with trade.

The Roosevelt peace parley, if it gets under way at Buenos Aires, will have sundry and troublesome problems to solve. Today, the query is—How can it succeed where other conferences have not prospered? That's another problem to be solved.

G. H. C.

Industrialists Seek New York Laws To Offset New Deal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 27—The pro and con of New York State's pioneering in the fields of social and labor legislation are in the record of Republican Assembly committees today, in testimony by state officials that the Empire State not only held its own industrially during the depression, but bettered the national levels, and by industrial leaders that the cost of this pioneering has been heavy in excessive taxes and oppressive regulations.

The objective of the joint two-day hearing before the ways and means and public relief and welfare bodies of the Lower House was data to support the Republican move for a broad legislative inquiry of unemployment and relief administration, out of which party leaders expect to achieve repeal of legislation enacted to implement New Deal reforms which they contend are driving industry from New York and thus depriving workers of jobs.

Many of the speakers who pleaded for changes in state laws that "make it impracticable or impossible to resume operations on a scale that would take up the slack of unemployment" favored social welfare measures, but the unemployment insurance law was generally attacked as putting a premium on industries which had failed to become sufficiently stabilized to prevent unemployment.

Elmer F. Andrews, State Industrial Commissioner, producing figures to show that factory employment in the State had kept pace with that in the nation right through the up turn, said there was no basis for the statement that industry was being driven from the State by reason of taxation, the protection given workers under the labor law, the workmen's compensation law or collective bargaining.

Joliet Investigation Aided by U. S. Agent

JOLIET, Ill., Feb. 27 (AP)—The Federal Government yesterday entered the investigation of state prison conditions here to determine the truth of charges of convicts that narcotics and liquor formerly figured in the daily life of inmates.

Thomas Cummings, acting supervisor of the narcotic division of the Treasury Department and E. C. Yelowly, head of the alcoholic tax unit, said each sent an investigator to the penitentiary.

Mr. Cummings said action would be taken against both convicts and guards if the charges by the inmates are substantiated. The convicts made their allegations recently during an investigation of prison conditions by a committee named by Governor Horner after the murder Jan. 28 of Richard Loeb, 1924 "thrill" murderer of Bobby Franks of Chicago.

Cash to Run State Held for Ruling On Talmadge Ouster

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 27 (AP)—The problem of what to use for money to run the State of Georgia, confronted Gov. Eugene Talmadge today, with apparently slim prospects of an immediate solution.

Institutions and departments were running without ready cash, and there was no way of knowing how long this could last.

Banks declined to cash state checks until there is a ruling on the status of the de facto officers with whom Governor Talmadge replaced State Treasurer George B. Hamilton and Comptroller General William B. Harrison, when they declined to "go along" with his program.

The post office held up mail addressed to the ousted officials, pending word from Washington. This cut off the flow of tax remittances.

The inner money vault in the State Treasurer's office, which Hamilton locked when he was put out, was still closed. With acetylene torches, locksmiths cut through the steel plates of the outer doors to get at records yesterday, but the inner receptacle was untouched.

Senate Gasps Over Charges of Holt

(Continued from Page 1)

shambling rawness of some school orator. Yesterday he concluded his forty-seventh speech in eight days. Senator Long, with all his tirades, had the finesse of an experienced demagogue, coupled with natural wit and great oratorical skill. Senator Holt, on the other hand, with a deep bass voice, is humorless, rasping and outspoken to a point where old-time politicians in the Senate writhe in an agony of embarrassment at the callow disregard of finesse. He tears Senate amenities to shreds with the innocent brutality of a child.

Smoked His Opponent Out

Senator Neely at first refused to answer. He declared it would be "undignified" to meet the charges, and Senator Holt merely heaped new citations of jobs, names and compensations upon him. Now Senator Neely couples with his general disclaimer counter-charges that Senator Holt himself has participated in the game of filling up the executive jobs of the Relief Administration.

The highest paid job on the latest list put in by Senator Holt is for $3200 and the political plums scale down to $700.

When the old FERA was in existence, William N. Beehler was in charge in West Virginia under Harry L. Hopkins and the Administration was generally regarded as nonpartisan.

Too Many Republicans

Senator Neely and others, however, protested that Mr. Beehler was appointing "too many Republicans," and when FERA became WPA he was ousted. The new state WPA administrator is F. Witchler McCullough, against whom Senator Holt's attacks are directed. He charged yesterday that Mr. McCullough was building up a party organization for governor.

Senator Holt inserted in the Record a letter he said was written by the supervisor of personnel of the WPA Fairmont district. Few politicians in Washington do not know of such conditions, where party bosses are designated for each county, to pass on relief applicants, but rarely has the matter been spread on the record with such ruthlessness.

Wanted "Right Boys" On

"We don't want anyone on these jobs who is not right," says the letter, according to the Holt version, the verbatim text of which he made public. "These hundreds of applications going in should be taken around to the 'designated' leaders in each county and sorted; then the local leaders can't blame the personnel office if the right boys are not on.

"This, to my mind, is paramount, if this organization is to accomplish what it has to do in the next year."

The task of getting the "right boys" on the federal pay roll, as indicated in the foregoing letter, was further discussed in another communication from the same source, read into the record also by Senator Holt, which said in part:

West Virginia Is Agitated

"Since the requisitions for labor so far have been made up in this office, we have, since this happening in Brooke County, religiously placed as foremen and timekeepers on the projects the names of men suggested by our advisers.

"We have earnestly tried to be very broadminded in permitting the adviser to consult with the party leaders in their respective counties in order that we may be assured of complete harmony and support at next primary and general election. . . ."

These are the kind of carefully guarded documents that newspaper sleuths smack their lips over when they come by them after months of toil. And now they are being thrown into the Congressional Record, day after day, indiscriminately, for anyone to read. Naturally they are creating a sensation in the doubtful state of West Virginia, while here in the capital Republicans plan to make them "Exhibit A" in denouncing political control of the whole New Deal works system.

Ickes Charges Hoover Seeks to Instill Fear

CHICAGO, Feb. 27 (AP)—Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, speaking before a Union League Club luncheon, said yesterday that a "confirmed state of jitters" seems to possess former President Hoover.

"Some men tremble occasionally for the safety of our institutions, but he has developed a chronic ague about them," said the Cabinet member. "Three years ago, Mr. Hoover's refrain was that 'prosperity was just around the corner.' Now he is just as certain that 'collapse is just around the corner.'"

He said the former President, who in recent weeks has criticized his successor publicly, was "laboring with all his might to re-establish, in the minds of the American people, that state of fear in which he left them."

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailings	Due	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Amer. Merchant	Feb. 28	Plymouth, March 8	Feb. 27, 8:00 pm	Feb. 28, 12:00 m
*Hansa	Feb. 29	Cherbourg, March 8	Feb. 29, 1:00 pm	Feb. 29, 8:00 pm
†Conte Di Savoia	Feb. 29	Gibraltar, March 6	Feb. 28, 8:00 pm	Feb. 29, 9:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Monterey	San Pedro,	March 5	Feb. 29, 4:00 pm	Feb. 29, 7:30 pm
Maunganui	San Francisco,	March 11	Mar. 6, 4:00 pm	Mar. 6, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
‡President Lincoln	San Francisco,	March 7	Mar. 2, 4:00 pm	Mar. 2, 7:30 pm
Empress of Canada	Victoria,	March 7	Mar. 2, 4:00 pm	Mar. 2, 7:30 pm
Maiolo	San Francisco,	March 8	Mar. 3, 4:00 pm	Mar. 3, 7:30 pm

*Except Italy and Mediterranean countries. Leaves midnight. †Italy and Mediterranean countries only. ‡Except newspapers for China.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

COLLEGE liberal commissions selling famous Olovnit sportswear suits, polo shirts, lingerie, skirts, blouses, pajamas, hosiery direct from factory. Low prices, unsurpassed values. SHAUGHNESSY KNITTING COMPANY, Dept. A-120, Watertown, N. Y.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

CHOICE bachelor apt. for 1 or 2, available June 1 to Oct.; 5 windows, garden; 1 hr. from N. Y.; $35 per mo. Address F. M. MASON, 249 Nassau St., Princeton, N. J.

BOOKS AND GIFTS

BURTON BOOK and GIFT SHOP
137 W. 86th St., N. Y. C. Tel. Sch. 4-9858
10% Discount to Monitor Readers

CLEANING AND DYEING

YVETTE BLEECHER
CLEANERS and DYERS
Competent Tailoring Department
30 E 10th St., New York City ST. 9-6802
Also our new shop at
HOTEL PARK CRESCENT VALET
150 Riverside Drive Schuyler 4-5800

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO
28 West 67th, New York. ADULT AND CHILDREN'S DANCING Tr. 7-9480

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Vers. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

FURNITURE

GOOD selection of exceptionally fine used and new sample furniture, rugs and furnishings for every room; new Simmons mattresses and studio beds; great savings. LLOYDS SALESROOMS, 239 East 60th St., N. Y. C.

WE BUY and Sell Antiques, Furniture and Furnishings, also auction for your account. Whitman's Auction Rooms, Inc., 154-16 Northern Blvd., Flushing, N. Y. Tel. FL 9-1811.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid; apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GLENDALE, N. Y.—Maid, white, English speaking; 2 adults; good home; Christian Scientist preferred; mornings. 7768 70th Place.

STENOGRAPHER, accurate, speedy typist; excellent opportunity; state experience, age, reference, salary; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box K-3, Suite 2240, 500 5th Ave., N.Y.C.

HOMES TO SHARE

EGGERTSVILLE, N. Y.—Widow, with car, desires to share her furnished lower flat with elderly lady or with business woman. Inquire MRS. EVA COLBY WEED, 224 Ivyhurst Circle, Pa. 5549.

JEWELERS

WATCH Clock and Jewelry Repairing. Expert Personal Work—Reasonable prices. Arthur W. Fitt, 26 West St., Boston.

MULTIGRAPHING

TOEPFER-ANDERSON, Promotion Service, Inc., 222 E. 42nd St., New York City—Direct Mail Advertising, Tap-processing letters, Filling-in, Mimeographing, Multigraphing, Addressing, Hand Signature, Facsimile Signature, Folding, Enclosing, Sealing, Stamping, Mailing, Printing Facsimile letters, Elite or Pica Type reproduced in any color. Multigraphed or Flat Bed Process. Tel. Va. 3-7186.

OFFICES TO LET

BOSTON — Practitioner's office, furnished; available Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Saturdays; $18, including telephone. See TILBURY, Room 708, 270 Huntington Ave.

ORGANISTS

THOROUGHLY competent and experienced organist-pianist desires position. Write Box J-2, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

PAYING GUESTS

Silver Birches
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation
BOOKLET Phone Ronk. 16

PIANO TUNING

PIANO TUNING as demanded by leading concert artists; moderate rates. DANIEL A. ANNICELL, Phone New Rochelle, N. Y. 6181.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

DIGNIFIED employment for men and women representing the Famous Real Silk Co.; good commission. Apply Brooklyn, N. Y. office, 632 Albee Bldg.

REALSILK HOSIERY MILLS has openings on Long Island for ladies desirous of pleasant profitable saleswork on commission. Write or apply Room 601, 163-16 Jamaica Ave., Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, near Mrs. Jack Gardner's Palace—Unusually attractive; must see to appreciate; newly furn.; quiet, private home; reasonable. 26 Evans Way, Apt. 3.

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

DANE & MURPHY, INC.—Shampooing, dust cleaning, repairing, storage; Oriental and domestic rugs; call for and deliver. 136 St. and Barclay Ave., Flushing, N. Y. Ind. 3-5558.

SILVERWARE

VALUE—Silverware of all descriptions. Repairing and Replating
A. Einsehn, 507 5th Ave., N. Y. C., VA 3-8490

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

SUPERINTENDENT—All around mechanic, elevator, oil burner; N. Y. C. or vicinity. Write Box M-6, Suite 2240, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EDUCATED, refined young woman desires position reading evenings; pleasant companion; adaptable disposition; excellent reader. COM. 9018 (Boston).

UNIVERSITY graduate desires position; accountant-bookkeeper, 13 years in charge of accounting department of corporation; tax reports. Box A-14, 712 Fulton Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

YOUNG LADY desires position; with following diversified experience; receptionist-typist, designer, instructor in knitted wear, designer party favors, floral designs. Write Box G-4, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave, New York.

THUMB INDEXING

RAPID PAGE FINDER COMPANY
THUMB INDEXING
Bibles and Works on Christian Science
9½ Norway Street, Ken. 3398, Boston

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

When buying a new refrigerator see the leaders and compare them side by side. We carry the big three.

Electrolux—Apex—Norge
Use the Budget Plan
HOWLAND'S

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
COR. BANK AND MAIN STREETS
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Savings Accounts Travelers Checks
Safe Deposit Boxes Christmas Club
We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
Makers of the famous Golden Fly Silvertowns, 3 times safer from blow-outs at high speeds, and Electro Pak Batteries for quick winter starting. Anti-freeze, chains, heaters.
COMPLETE ONE-STOP SERVICE
911 Fairfield Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.
Phone 3-3149

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT
(Continued)

Gowns
Suits Furs
of the Better Kind
THOMPSON'S

A Showing of
New Shagmoor
COATS
for Spring, 1936
MEIGS & CO.

JOHN ROMANO
HAIRDRESSING
Suite 702
Bpt. City Trust Bldg. Tel. 3-4030

GREENWICH

E. M. KEENAN
Successor to S. R. Greenberger
JEWELER SILVERSMITH
Old Gold Bought
Estimates comparison adjusted
271 GREENWICH AVE. Greenwich, Conn.

GENERAL ELECTRIC
All-Steel Refrigerators
The GREENWICH ELECTRICAL CO.
262-264 GREENWICH AVENUE Tel. 532

MACMILLEN & Co.
"Say It With Flowers"
Seeds, Bulbs, Plants
TELE. 359 50 ARCH STREET

THE SHIRLEY SHOPPE
Now Showing New Line of
Spring Suits and Coats
in All the Latest Shades
Also nice variety of high-grade
Silk and Wool Dresses
121 GREENWICH AVE. TEL. 891

We recommend the new ZOTOS Permanent Wave
No machine. No electricity. A revelation of beauty and comfort.
All other beauty services.
Harper Method Shoppe
TEL. 841 21 W. PUTNAM AVENUE

HARTFORD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephone: 2-3610, 2 to 4 daily, except Sat.
Look for Connecticut display advertising in the News Section.

Good morning everybody
Old Dutch Cleanser
makes many a bright spot in your home
M. J. BURNHAM, Inc.
WEST HARTFORD, CONN.

JELLIED
(Crabapple)
DOUGHNUTS
35c a dozen
BEROTH BREAD SHOPS
559 MAIN ST. 536 ASYLUM ST.

ALL NEW BOOKS
are available as soon as published.
WITKOWER'S
77 ASYLUM STREET

4 YEARS OLD
Our advertising in the Monitor has brought to us many new and steady friends whom we appreciate. We are continuing our Monitor advertising and hope we may continue to serve you.
OLSON & JACOBSON
BEAUTY SALON
902 Main St. (Between Worth and Sage-Allen)
Phone 6-1341

Cameras and Supplies
The Harvey & Lewis Co.
OPTICIANS
852 MAIN STREET

W. C. MASON CO., Inc.
Successors to Hatch & North
Hazle Brook Coal Koppers Coke
Delco Oil Burner
726 MAIN STREET PHONE 2-1032

MERIDEN

THE DOMESTIC LAUNDRY
Appreciates
its
Monitor patronage
and is always glad
to please its
CUSTOMERS

W. G. SCHWINK
MILK and CREAM
Pasteurized or Raw
Also VITAMIN D MILK
PHONE 1661

The Styletex Co.
Invites You to Inspect Their New 2 and 3-piece
SPRING SUITS
for Ladies and Misses.
Their Chic Blouses—also their splendid line of Silk Hosiery and Distinctive Millinery and Dresses
19 COLONY STREET

CONNECTICUT

MIDDLETOWN

FARMERS & MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK
189 MAIN STREET

CLOTHES
for
DAD and SON
R. W. Camp Co.
412-416 Main Street Phone 248

SCIRPO BROS.
We Call and Deliver Phone 633
"For Fine Shoe Rebuilding"
SHOE DYEING
and HAT CLEANING
534 Main Street

NEW HAVEN

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If the article you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 5-2315, where a bureau of all local and national advertisers is maintained. WINTHROP AND DERBY AVE., 2-4 daily except Saturday.
Look for Connecticut Display Advertising in the News Section

"Speedo" Can Openers.....1.69
"Speedo" Orange Juicers...1.75
Quality Housefurnishings
THE JOHN E. BASSETT & COMPANY
754 Chapel Street 314 State Street

Ann Allen Gowns
at Whitney Avenue
New Haven, Conn.

André & John
Hair Stylists

Permanent Waves $5.00, $8.00 and $10.00
39 CENTER STREET, Corner Church
Tel. 5-5723

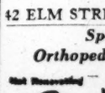
Established 1900
MICHAELS
JEWELERS OPTICIANS
Pioneers of the Budget Plan in New Haven
926 CHAPEL STREET, Corner Temple

Dry Cleaning De Luxe
MONARCH LAUNDRY

THE SHOP ON WHEELS
PLUMBING, HEATING
SHEET METAL WORK
REPAIR SERVICE
CHARLES A. MENZIES, Inc.
67 WHITNEY AVENUE
Phones 3-2624, 2-1274

The LEEPER Co.
All kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces that Heat, Air-Conditioning
42 ELM STREET Phone 6-8829

Specializing in Orthopedic Extension Work



NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.
136 TEMPLE ST.

MARCH 2nd to 16th
VAN GOGH
EXHIBIT
(Color Reproductions)
MUNSON GALLERY
275 ORANGE STREET

NEW LONDON

C. FRED WASHBURN
Real Estate
Fire and Automobile Insurance
Room 2, Bacon Block, 130 State St.
Phone 5112 *Notary Public*

NORWALK

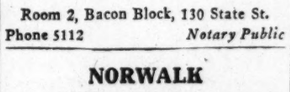
MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Chritsian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Phone: Norwalk 1042
Hours: Daily 9 a. m. to 11 a. m.
Look for Norwalk display advertising in the news section.

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk So. Norwalk
27 Wall St. 14 So. Main St.

STAMFORD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
100 PROSPECT STREET
3-7335 12 to 5 p. m. daily.

Final Clearance Sale
Men's and Boys' Clothing and Furnishings
FRANK MARTIN & SONS



Deep Upholstered
LOUNGE CHAIRS $16.95
The most popular item in our great February Furniture Sale! Fine construction — smart coverings — several colors. —*Fifth Floor*
THE C. O. MILLER CO.
15 BANK STREET STAMFORD

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY

For a HOME BEAUTIFUL
Consult Our
INTERIOR DECORATING DEPT.

Fourth Floor
HOWLAND-HUGHES

OUR yarn department is ready to serve you with the best to be obtained for knitting and crocheting. We especially recommend
BEAR BRAND YARNS
Here are a few of the outstanding yarns being used for spring and summer wear.
Angel Crepe—Cassimere Sport Yarn
French Zephyr—Shetland Floss
Germantown
Twinkle Crepe—Paisley Tweed
To customers who buy all the yarn required for a garment here at one time we will give a special discount of 10% off all regular prices.
Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
WATERBURY, CONN.

The New Patterns of
CAPE COD SHIRTS
Are Here
New spring designs—decidedly attractive and fast color..... $1.98 ea.
The Miller & Peck Co.

PERRYS
DRY CLEANING *Is Odorless, Is Cleaner, Stays Clean Longer*
Try It and See for Yourself
PERRY'S LAUNDRY
41 Jefferson Street Dial 3-3161—3-3162

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
229 WEST MAIN STREET
Our aim is to please you. Everything for your car—at the lowest possible price to cut down your auto expenses. We are equipped to give you Super-Service and are on duty 24 hours daily. Tires, Batteries, Radios, Heaters, Lubrication, Brake Service, Light Adjustments, Wheel Balancing.
PHONE 3-4161 JOHN F. SHEA, Manager

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

R. M. CROUSE E. S. QUARNGESSER
FRUEHAUF TRAILERS
Warner Fruehauf Trailer Co., Inc.
MAIN OFFICE
13 EAST LEE ST. PHONE SOUTH 1111
BALTIMORE - MARYLAND

JOHN H. SAUMENIG & Co.
STATIONER
229 PARK AVENUE
ENGRAVING PRINTING

HANWAY ROOFING CO.
Slag, Asphalt and Composition Roofing—Shingling and Insulation
Easy Terms
857 N. Eutaw St. Ver. 4026

NEW YORK

ALBANY

John G. Myers Co.
SALE!
Regular $55 set of 50 Piece Rogers Silverplate
HALF PRICE
Now $27.50
Not a Discontinued Pattern!
Open Stock Inspiration Pattern, made and guaranteed by the International Silver Co.
On Sale: Street Floor

WHITNEY'S
February Furniture Sale Saves You 10% to 50%
Buy on the BUDGET PLAN
ALBANY, N. Y.

Cotrell and Leonard Inc.
472 BROADWAY
Distinctive Spring
SHOES
at a New Low Price
$6.00

Ainslie Hewett Inc.
The Place You Have Always Hoped to Find
Dining Room in the
WELLINGTON HOTEL

BINGHAMTON

'blue coal'
Builders' Supplies
D., L. & W. Fuel & Supply Co.
Binghamton, Johnson City, Endicott

JUST ARRIVED and UNPACKED
Latest Spring Shoes
Parlor City Shoe Co.
40 COURT STREET DIAL 4-3314

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON
(Continued)

Superior
WYOMING ANTHRACITE
"The same coal from the same mine all the time"
BUILDERS' SUPPLIES ATLANTIC FUEL AND RANGE OIL
Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
345-357 GRAND AVE. DIAL 7-2349

AWAKE AND SING
HERE COMES SPRING
Greet the new season in a smart man-tailored suit. You'll find just the model for your figure and your purse
at McLEAN'S

Rogers Peet Clothes
have a Binghamton Store—it's
Sisson Bros.-Welden Co.
Established 1842

BRONXVILLE

Prince Matchabelli
Bronxville's Representative
EDGAR S. BELLIS
PHARMACY
116 Pondfield Road Tel. 1073

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

Estab. 1912
Fine Tailoring in All Its Branches
DULETO TAILOR
CLEANING PRESSING
40 Palmer Ave. Tel. Bronxville 4070

Nicoline
HAIRDRESSING SALON
It is easy to be well groomed when you entrust yourself to our dependable services.
67 PONDFIELD ROAD Tel. 1101

THE NOSEGAY
Flowers
Proprietor Service
65 PONDFIELD ROAD
TEL. 0310

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD Tel. 3252

COAL WOOD OIL
GRAMATAN FURNACE FUEL OILS
Masons' and Builders' Supplies
Gramatan Coal & Supply Co., Inc.
73 Kraft Avenue Tel. 5090

D. STRUSS Inc.
Fancy Groceries
Fruit and Vegetables
56 Pondfield Road
Tel. 5650
Heinz Food Products
The Famous 57 VARIETIES

WILLIAM
Hair Stylist
Kathleen Mary Quinlan's Facials and Cosmetics
71 Pondfield Road
Tel. 6260-6261

BROOKLYN
See New York City

BUFFALO

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
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Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section.

Anthracite
EGG $11.75
STOVE $12.25
NUT $12.00
PEA $10.00

Coke
EGG, STOVE, NUT $9.15
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
MARION AT ELMWOOD
DELAWARE 3300

GRANT 3368
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING CO.
West Utica St., Nr. Delaware

HELEN WEIDT SHOP
LADIES' APPAREL
New Spring Millinery
$2.49 Values at $1.79
Gor-Jus Hosiery, 69c, 79c and $1.00
Also DRESSES
Open Mon., Fri., Sat. Evenings
1347 JEFFERSON AVENUE GA 6097

Need PRINTING *in a Hurry?*
Phone GR 2164
WM. J. KELLER, Inc.
Main at Virginia
BUFFALO'S NIGHT & DAY PRINTER

W. L. PARNELL
Choice
Groceries—Fruits—Vegetables
Butter—Eggs—Cheese
Preserves and Canned Goods
185 LONGMEADOW ROAD, EGGERTSVILLE
PARKSIDE 9881

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

BUFFALO
(Continued)

Telephones WA. 7137—WA. 7138

"We Telegraph Flowers"

WIESE, FLORIST
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206-307 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

THERE IS NO BETTER FUEL THAN
SEMET COKE SOLVAY
Spaulding, Hedstrom & Spaulding Corp.
Genesee at Main CL 7900

GLOVERSVILLE

Williams & Dye
COLONIAL ESSO STATIONS

Fuel Oil Range Oil Kerosene
A. F. PETERS OIL COMPANY
3 CAYADUTTA STREET

Full Fashioned Pure Silk
GOLD STRIPE STOCKINGS, 79c pair
ARGERSINGER'S

ITHACA

Grace Quick Beauty Shop

For Appointment Phone 2047
Specializing in Ladies' Haircuts and the Machineless Permanent. Specialist in Children's Hairdressing
405 College Avenue

We DO Appreciate Your Patronage
For Wallpaper, Paints, Linoleum and Window Shades.
Paper Hanging and Decorating
R. F. SMITH
122 WEST STATE STREET ITHACA

JAMESTOWN

Style Show
Today and Friday
SECOND FLOOR

ABRAHAMSON-BIGELOW

KENMORE

Kenmore Coal & Ice Co.
LACKAWANNA ANTHRACITE
Moving
Furnace Cleaning
Doner-Hanna Coke
16 LINCOLN BLVD.
RI. 1320

GROCERIES DELICATESSEN
WERNER'S
Tempting home-prepared food ready to serve.
Molded salad—Chop Suey—Spaghetti —Baked Beans, etc.
3145 DELAWARE AVE. RI. 2564

THE WIGGERY
EXPERT MANICURING

Edmond Process
Permanent Waving
Hair Cutting
Marcelling
GLADYS CHANDLER
2803 DELAWARE AVENUE RI. 2111

LARCHMONT

"CHATSWORTH"
"blue" COAL FUEL OIL
Expert Oil Burner Service
24 Hour Delivery and Service
Phones Larchmont 2900 Mamaroneck 3110 (nite emergency)

ESCOTT'S SERVICE, Inc.
SOCONY
REPAIRS—BATTERIES ACCESSORIES
New Cowdrey Electric BRAKE TESTING MACHINE
will give you accurate reading of your brakes —this service is free—
41 Boston Post Road Telephone 963

Long Island

BALDWIN

The Quality of Your Printing Reflects the Character of Your Business
CHARLES O. BOYER
SUPERIOR PRINTING
Tel. Freeport 5646 3 Foxhurst Rd.

FAR ROCKAWAY

Tel. Far Rock. 7-3710 Belle Harbor 5-3004
Stern's Bedding Co., Inc.
Linoleum—Rugs
Broadloom Carpets
Mattresses Remade and Sterilized
1909 MOTT AVE., opp. Gem Theatre
Tel. Far Rockaway 7-3338

ENGELSTEIN'S DAIRY
"Where Quality Rules"
Watch Our Windows for Weekly Specials
Daily Delivery Lawrence, Cedarhurst and Woodmere
1847 MOTT AVENUE
Near Christian Science church

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

Long Island

FAR ROCKAWAY
(Continued)

Florsheim Shoes
for Men and Women
Footwear for the Entire Family
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue

FAR ROCKAWAY Cedarhurst

Telephone Cedarhurst 1776
Colonial Meat Market
G. HARTMANN, Prop.
Prime Meats and Poultry
430 CENTRAL AVENUE

FLUSHING

SALE 60 Winter Dresses
Formerly to 19.75
Now 5.00 and 7.95
BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BOULEVARD
Open evenings Mon., Wed., Fri.

FREEPORT

Goldman Shoe Shop
Agency for Arch Preserver Shoes
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
Kali-sten-iks
FOR CHILDREN
84 S. MAIN STREET, FREEPORT

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

CHARLES MEUNIER
Great Neck Sheet Metal Work
Automobile Radiators, Tanks and Fenders Repaired, Roofing, Gutters, Leaders, Copper and Tin Work, Range and Furnace Repairing
470 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
Telephone GREAT NECK 523

BRADLEY'S
COVERED WAGON and COTTAGE RESTAURANT
Good Food
Courteous Service Cleanliness
26 MIDDLE NECK ROAD

KOLKER'S
FINE DAIRY PRODUCTS and GROCERIES
20 Middle Neck Road Tel Great Neck 2930

HEMPSTEAD

Walk-Over
for Men and Woman
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET 46 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

Garden City 10168
THE BLACK SWAN
A Tea Room of Distinction
VICTORIA HOBERT
57 Hilton Avenue, Garden City, L. I.

Georges
FINE FURNITURE
352 Fulton Avenue, Hempstead, New York
Tel. Hempstead 2154
Last Two Days of Our Sensational February Sale, including Rugs, Curtains, Drapes, Spreads
Our New Phone, HEMPSTEAD 6021

HENRI
Introducing
ZOTOS $10.00
THE MACHINE-LESS PERMANENT WAVE
Also All Branches of Beauty Culture
267 FULTON AVENUE, HEMPSTEAD

HUNTINGTON

Walk-Over
Frank's Shoe Shop
"The Store for Service"
280 Main Street
Tel. Huntington 959

JACKSON HEIGHTS

Stanley's FURS
Made to Order, Remodeling, Cleaning and Glazing at Reasonable Prices. Storage.
86-17 ROOSEVELT AVE. Newtown 9-8650

DIXIE
Sandwich Shop and Restaurant
We Serve Dinners, Lunches, Teas
Southern Cooking
OPEN FROM 7 A. M. TO 1 A. M.
3752 82nd Street Hav. 9-9422

CLARK'S
Offers You
Dresses—Suits—Coats
Better Quality—Latest Styles at Popular Prices
3744 82ND STREET

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS
(Continued)

CAMEO SHOP UPHOLSTERY
Lamps and Tables
Repairing
Custommade Upholstered Furniture
40-34 82nd STREET HAV. 4-8310
Opposite Jackson Theatre

JAMAICA

FRIES & BURMEISTER
Real Estate and Mortgages
INSURANCE
In All Its Branches
170-23 Jamaica Ave. Rep. 9-8070-8071

JAMAICA—HOLLIS

F. H. SCHAUPP & SON
PLUMBING AND HEATING ENGINEERS
GAS BOILERS INSTALLED
188-18 Jamaica Ave. Missouri 7-4095

LYNBROOK

M. L. LEVISON
HARDWARE
HOUSEFURNISHINGS
FLOOR COVERINGS
Special Sale
WEAREVER ALUMINUM
35 ATLANTIC AVE. TEL. LYN. 75

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke Coal White-Red Fuel Oil
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tele. Lynbrook 10280

MRS. SPITZER
REGISTERED CORSETIER
"You need not be expensively corseted to be properly fitted."
A Garment for Every Type Figure
Free alterations on any price garment.
67 ATLANTIC AVENUE
Corner Sunrise Highway

WALTER S. MILLER, JR.
GIFT SHOP
Beautiful New Table Lamps
Pottery, Maple, China, Crystal
92 Atlantic Ave. Phone Lyn. 837

PATCHOGUE

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones Patchogue 270 Port Jefferson 555

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkomo 149
Launderers and Dry Cleaners

RICHMOND HILL

LUCK & SCHMITT DELICATESSEN
Specializing in
HOME COOKING and BAKING
106-09 Jamaica Avenue
Phone: Richmond Hill 2-4001

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER
INSURANCE
Whatever your Insurance needs:—
I can supply them or give counsel.
Laurelton 8-2357, 8-2555

PERRON'S DELICATESSEN
Tel. Virginia 7-9091
The Home of Home Cooking
105-14 LIBERTY AVE.
Telephone VIRGINIA 7-6191

THE Richmond Beauty Shoppe
3 Items for $1.00
117-10 Hillside Ave.
Opp. RKO, Upstairs

Vick's Service Stations
TEXACO GAS
General Auto Repairs
TIRES—BATTERIES—IGNITION
Cor. 102nd Street and Atlantic Avenue and 104th Street and Atlantic Avenue
Phone Virginia 7-4440, Cleveland 3-8789

We serve only the best
Prime Meats
WILKENS' MARKET
106-02 JAMAICA AVENUE
Phone Richmond Hill 2-7524

RICHMOND HILL Woodhaven

Established 1918 Virginia 7-0617-8
C. M. PERRIN
••RADIO••
87-22 JAMAICA AVENUE
Oil Burners—All Makes and Electric Refrigerators
Sales—Installation—Maintenance.

ROCKVILLE CENTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Tel. Rockville Centre 1815. 21 Yale Place, 8 a. m. to 1 p. m., daily. *Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section.*

EXPERT DRY CLEANING
One-Day Service
No Shrinkage, Fading or Odor
Call and Delivery
MERRETT CLEANERS
60 N. Village Ave. Tel. R. V. C. 133

NEW YORK

Long Island

ROCKVILLE CENTRE
(Continued)

For FLOWERS *Call*
TEL. R. V. C. 410
JOSEPH SAFINA
FLORIST
26 NORTH PARK AVENUE
Formerly Perlman Flower Service

PARK GRAND SERVICE STATION
Exide Battery Service
N. Park and Grand Ave. Tel. 7849

ST. ALBANS—Hollis

HOLLIS BEAUTY SHOPPE
Hollis 5-9563
Beauty Culture in All Its Branches
Special, 3 Items for $1.00
All Week
198-13 Hollis Avenue
Hollis, N. Y.

MAMARONECK

TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2840
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

Telephone Larchmont 2068 Telephone Mamaroneck 2423

Dot's Beauty Shop
ELOISE HALEY
Scientific Care of Hair, Face and Hands
2 East Avenue 149 Mamaroneck Avenue
Larchmont, N. Y. Mamaroneck, N. Y.

MOUNT VERNON

Kaplan Markets Inc.
ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR
53 SO. 4TH AVE. 471 SO. 5TH AVE.
TEL. OAKWOOD 5010

MONARCH *Finer* FOODS
TESORO BROS.
112 PROSPECT AVE. Oakwood 6260-61

THE Mount Vernon Trust Company
20 E. 1st St., cor. 3rd Ave.
Complete Banking Facilities
Call for a copy of "Services." Make the Trust Company YOUR Bank.

F. E. HOLMES & SON
P. Irving Holmes
Funeral Home
141 and 143 SOUTH FIRST AVE. Mount Vernon Oakwood 9421
59 WEST 125TH ST., N. Y. C.
Tel. Harlem 7-0956

WILLIAM J. FEE COAL CO.
COAL—COKE—FUEL OILS
Oakwood 8884-8885 15 So. 3rd Ave.
Fairbanks 4-3948 Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

LIKMU Service
LUGBAUER, & SONS
Incorporated
Tailors, Cleaners and Dyers
Specializing in Furs
Invisible mending and remodeling
27 Prospect Avenue
Oakwood 3070—9225

Oldest Established Jewelers Mount Vernon in
LEAB & MEYERS
GORHAM STERLING COMMUNITY SILVER and CHINA
7 GRAMATAN AVENUE Opp. Proctor's
Let Us Take Care of Your Clothes

John Petronio, Proprietor

Tel. Oakwood 9161
OAKLEY and GRAMATAN AVENUE

Annesi Shoe Repairing Shop
8 Oakley Ave., Cor. Gramatan
Phone OAKWOOD 9576

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway

SINCLAIR Super Flame OIL FOR HEAT
Agent Sinclair Refining Co., Inc.
Andrew Ketterson
BRIDGE STREET
NEWBURGH, N. Y.
TEL. 3111

PARIS MILLINERY
First in Fashion
Coats and Dresses
92 WATER ST., NEWBURGH, N. Y.

CLAIM ADJUSTER
Thomas Gray
Represents Insurance Companies
Twenty-five Years' Experience
OPERATES SIX COUNTIES
171 Fullerton Ave., Newburgh, N. Y.
Tel. 2630

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE

Let the NEPTUNE STORAGE Help you!
MOVING PACKING STORAGE
DAILY TRIPS TO NEW YORK CITY
New Furniture at Warehouse Prices
Phone New Rochelle 1300

Henry Hairdresser
458 MAIN STREET
NEW ROCHELLE, NEW YORK
PHONE N. R. 3552

NUROCO "CONE-CLEANED" ANTHRACITE
The Most HEAT, with the Least ATTENTION, at the LOWEST COST.
NEW ROCHELLE COAL and LUMBER CO.
361 NORTH AVE. N. R. 1000
Also Nuroco Heating Oil

Bassi Freres
FLORISTS
478 Main Street New Rochelle 8700

Why Experiment?
Our Corset Fitters Are Graduate Corsetieres
LA ROSE SHOPPE
525 MAIN STREET (KRESGE BLDG.)

JANE DRAKE SHOP
Mrs. Baruch, *Prop.*
SHOWING SMART FEMININE GOWNS FOR EVERY OCCASION
12 Lockwood Ave. New Rochelle 912

SLOAN'S
HOME MADE CANDIES
Novelty Gifts — Greeting Cards
RENTAL LIBRARY
(Books mostly in demand)
411 North Avenue, New Rochelle 8876
(Opp. Westchester Station)

George T. Davis, Inc.
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
—Since 1864—
TELEPHONE N. R. 324
14 LE COUNT PLACE
New Rochelle, New York

Phone for Food
NEW ROCHELLE 978-979
MAYFLOWER GROCER
F. SCHUMACHER, Prop.
Quality Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables
BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS
661 North Avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y.
(Opposite Mayflower)

RICHARDSON'S
(New Rochelle Furniture Exchange)
Upholsterers and Decorators
Draperies—Slip Covers
Fine Cabinet Work
Antiques Restored
51 Lawton St., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Phone N. R. 3154

NEW YORK CITY

NEW YORK

Brooklyn

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
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Telephone: Shore Road 5-1818
9-11 A. M. Monday, Wednesday, Friday

FRED HERBST SONS
MORTICIANS
Serving Brooklyn for 67 Years
7501 FIFTH AVENUE
SHORE ROAD 5-1600

Freda Beauty Salon
274 75th Street
Shore Road 5-9482

RIDGETOWN DAIRY
409 86TH STREET
We are happy to announce that we carry a full line of
BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS

Manhattan

The Funeral Church, Inc.
TRafalgar 7-8200
Beautiful chapel available without additional charge.
Broadway at 66th St., New York
FRANK E. CAMPBELL

BARBER SERVICE
In addition to our luxurious service in our splendidly appointed shop, our experts will call at your home or office anywhere in Greater New York.
The Barclay Barber Shop
BARCLAY HOTEL
111 E. 48TH ST. WI 2-5900

DISPENSING *OPTICIANS*
KOHNSTAMM--WOLFE
Incorporated
12 EAST 46TH STREET
(Between 5th and Madison)
NEW YORK CITY

Phone RHinelander 4-6487

Martin Theiss
FLORIST
1103 Lexington Avenue at 77th St. Subway Station
NEW YORK CITY

Fire, Casualty and Life Insurance Annuities
ANITA M. EGGERS
55 JOHN STREET NEW YORK CITY
BEEKMAN 3-4824

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Staten Island

HUGUENOT PARK

Premium Coal and Coke
Get the Best From Our New Silos
Our Automatic Screens Take Out All Dirt and Dust
A. GILMOUR
Huguenot Park Honeywood 6-0801

PEEKSKILL

Seamprufe Slips
Sizes 32-52
Exclusive With
John R. Jones Store
12-16 N. DIVISION STREET

VISIT
SKOLSKY'S
Phone 1932 6 N. Division St.
for
Gifts, Greeting Cards, Books

LEONORA SEYMOUR
INSURANCES
of All Kinds
988 Main Street Phone 519-R

POUGHKEEPSIE

Valcuna Knit Dresses
$12.95
The most popular type of knit for Spring . . . does not stretch, wrinkle, or sag . . . beautiful soft shades.
Luckey Platt & Co.

CORSETIERE
To be in the mode you must be in a
MILITAIRE KORDETTE
Designed by POIRETTE
Poirette must have worked side by side with the great fashion creators, so perfectly does the Militaire Kordette Compact follow the lines of today's tailored mode. The Militaire Kordette gives you squared shoulders . . a small waist . . a high rounded bustline . . West Point hips . . gives you, in fact, everything to make you completely tailored . . and completely chic!
ALTERATIONS HOSIERY REPAIRING UNDERWEAR
Roseville Corset Shop
8 Cannon Street Phone 1044

Smith Brothers Restaurant
CANDY, SODA and RESTAURANT
Famous Since 1847

Share Your Happiness!
Say it with FLOWERS *from*
SALTFORD

Delicious
Hot Cross Buns
Plain and Fruited
Theresa Bake Shop
PHONE 3503

ROCHESTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
390 Grand Avenue
Telephone Culver 515—9-12 noon.

FIRE INSURANCE AUTO
E. S. BOHACHEK, Inc.
Clinton Ave., S. at Court
Dividends Never Less Than 20%

The CORNUCOPIA INC.
Broad Street, Corner Fitzhugh
LUNCHEON DINNER
Dinners, 50c to $1.00

ELDER'S MARKET
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables
MEATS and GROCERIES
527 Monroe Avenue Monroe 1050

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road, East Glen. 6161

MORTGAGE MONEY
New York Life Insurance Company funds are always available for conservative loans on residential, apartment and business properties in Rochester area. Reasonable rates and prompt service assured.
Rentals Sales Mortgages Insurance
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
Corporation
802 UNION TRUST BUILDING

McCONNELL MILK & ICE CO.
PITTSFORD, N. Y.
Sweet, Fresh, Rich Milk
with a distinctive flavor
Order a trial today of real Pasteurized Milk. Delivered everywhere in Rochester.
MONROE 6616

Glare Under Permanent Control
Automobile headlights efficiently set, preventing accidents. Pleasant driving. Patented RIFLESSO lasts years, nothing to wear. Corrects and magnifies the light with no glare. Best, strongest known. One dollar pair.
The RIFLESSO MFG. CO.
PARKWAY, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

Edith Ellis
OF ROCHESTER
Home Made Candies and Ice Cream
Delicious Baked Goods
LUNCHES DINNERS
38 East Avenue

MAY RYAN
Beauty Parlor
"Frederics" Permanent Wave Specialist
80 East Ave. Stone 2723

GLENWOOD 1240
FARMEN FOR LOWERS
331 DRIVING PARK AVENUE

THE GOLDSTEIN SPECIAL
Manufacturing Tailors
Direct to Consumers
$24 $29 $34
365 Andrews Street Stone 6299

RYE

Theodore Fremd's Market
The Finest Meats and Poultry
Phone 153-152 PURCHASE ST.

Fuel Oil, Coal, Cement
Logwood or Cannel Coal for the Fireplace
Rye Coal & Supply Co.
Phone 1231 99 Purchase Street

SCARSDALE

For Your Printing
SCARSDALE NEW YORK
The Printer's Wick
Telephone 2222

Headquarters for
DU BARRY—*Beauty Preparations*
BY HUDNUT
BARNARD'S PHARMACY
7 Garth Road Tel. Scarsdale 3443-3482
Your Valued Patronage Respectfully Solicited

For INSURANCE
Consult FRANZ SIGEL
Vice-President and General Manager
Scarsdale Agency, Inc.
HARWOOD BUILDING Phone 2100

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

E. ROBISON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil Garage
HARTSDALE ROAD, HARTSDALE, N. Y.
TELEPHONE WHITE PLAINS 8866

SCHENECTADY

Women's New
DEXDALE
Sheer Silk
STOCKINGS
$1.00 pr.
The Carl Co.
430 STATE STREET TEL. 4-9111

COATS FROCKS SUITS
and all the Accessories to make a complete and fashionable ensemble.
Barneys
PHONE 4-4811

A THOUGHT for SCHENECTADY SHOPPERS
417 State St. Tel. 4-7711
YOU ALWAYS pay too much regardless of the price if you do not get Quality!
REMEMBER Merchandise from the Wallace Company—that fine store in Schenectady—always bears the stamp of Quality and Reliability.

The WALLACE CO.
Gifts—Prizes
Toys—Games
UNION BOOK COMPANY
257 STATE STREET

SYRACUSE

DOWNYFLAKE DOUGHNUTS
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 SOUTH WARREN STREET

W. A. Drinkwine & Son
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
528 West Onondaga Street
Syracuse, N. Y. Phone 5-2135

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NEW YORK

SYRACUSE
(Continued)

Life Insurance and Annuities
JOHN G. WINTSCH, C. L. U.
PHOENIX MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO.
of
HARTFORD, CONN.
822 Chimes Building Tel. 3-8187

Cake Tastes Better when it is flavored with BURNETT'S *pure* VANILLA
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables, Fruit

MAPSTONE BROS.
1911 S. SALINA STREET

Coal and Coke
VINCETT COAL CO.
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DO NOT lose the present in vain perplexities about the future.
—SIR T. MARTIN

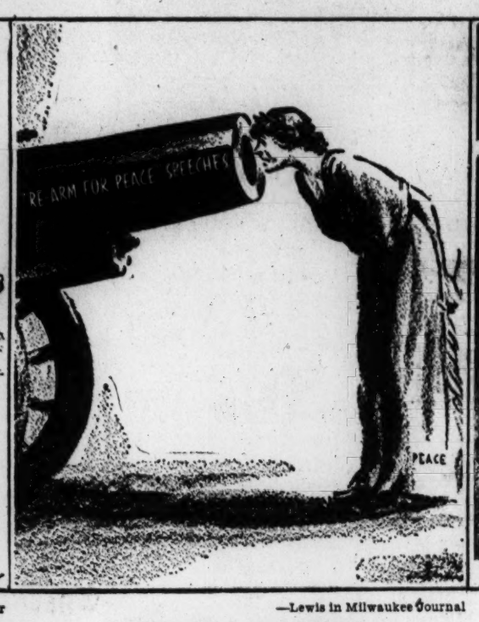
Daily Features

PEOPLE seldom improve when they have no other model but themselves to copy.—GOLDSMITH.

Cartoons of the Week

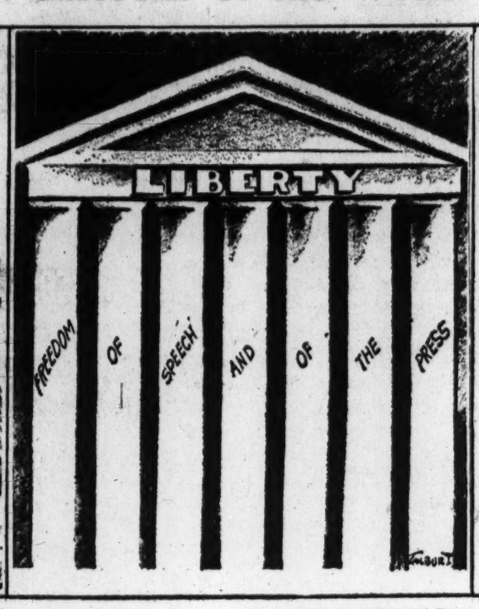
—Herblock in Orange (N. J.) Courier

The Lochinvars Have Come Out of the West



—Lewis in Milwaukee Journal

How Dark It Looks in There!

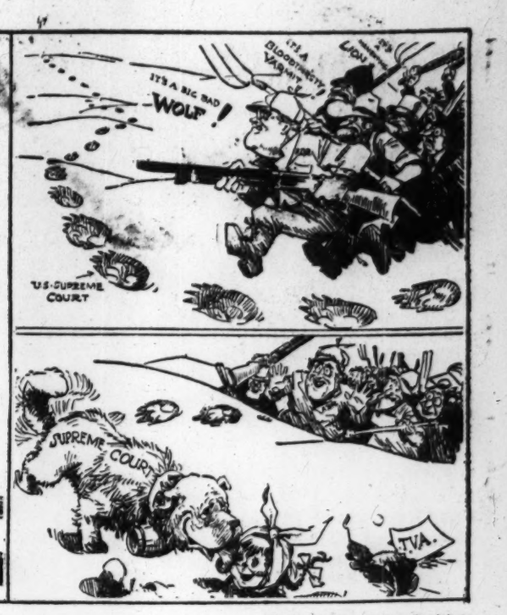


—Talburt in Pittsburgh Press

The Seven Pillars of Wisdom

—Sweigert in San Francisco Chronicle

To Be or Not to Be—



—Darling in Des Moines Register

The Big Bad Wolf That Saved Our Little Nell

Worth Knowing

"JOIN OR DIE"

"The First Newspaper Cartoon" was 'Join or Die', designed and published by Benjamin Franklin, in The Pennsylvania Gazette, in Philadelphia, May 9, 1754. It depicted a snake cut in 8 parts, each representing a state or section; New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The Bible in Outline

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by CORALYN D. BEATLE

New Testament

No. 83

H. Jesus' Preparation for His Mission (continued)
Synopsis of the Four Gospel Writers (continued)

3. Luke:
The name occurs only three times in New Testament text—Philemon 24, Col. 4:14; II Tim. 4:11
Called "the beloved physician" by Paul, Col. 4:14
Luke was of Jewish ancestry, but his correct Greek marks him as a Jew of the dispersion
Tradition says that he was a Jew of Antioch, as Paul was of Tarsus
Journeys:
Was with Paul at Troas and Philippi during Paul's second missionary tour, Acts 16:10-40
Joined Paul again at Philippi on his third tour, en route to Jerusalem, Acts 20:7
Was with Paul at Jerusalem, Caesarea, voyage to Rome, Acts 20-28
Was with Paul most of the first imprisonment in Rome, Philemon 24; Col. 1:24
Was with Paul in the second imprisonment, II Tim. 4:11
Gospel of Luke:
The date of Luke falls between A. D. 63 and 68
Luke was not a personal disciple of Jesus
The implication in Lu. 1:1-4 is that Luke did not know Jesus personally
Luke relates those things concerning Jesus which demonstrate how entirely human he was
Luke's genealogy of Jesus is traced to Adam, and the most detailed account is given of his mother and his infancy and boyhood
The events recorded in Luke cover a period of 39 years
Luke is also the author of The Acts of the Apostles

(To Be Continued Daily)

Guess Again Answers (34)

1. No. Substantives joined to a subject by "as well as," "together with," etc., do not change the number of the subject. Therefore, "were" should be changed to "was," to agree with "farmer" (singular).
2. Yes.
3. No. Only the first is misspelled; it should have no final *e*.
4. Yes. He lived 969 years (see Gen. 5, 27).
5. No; Deuteronomy, Joshua, Judges.
6. Yes. That portion of Michigan lying north of Wisconsin lies also north of Illinois.
7. Yes; almost exactly.
8. No; by James Fenimore Cooper.
9. Yes.
10. Yes. The area of Manitoba is 246,512 square miles, and the combined areas of North Dakota (70,837), South Dakota (77,615), and Nebraska (77,502) total only 225,954 square miles.

In Lighter Vein

Cease Firing

Shipping Clerk (reading report of Cabinet Minister's speech): "I hope this is true. He says that the battle against depression is won."

Colleagues: "Let's show that to the boss and perhaps he will cease firing."—*Toronto Globe.*

Necessity

"I say, waiter, the flowers on this table are artificial, aren't they?"

"Yes, sir. That's the worst of running a vegetarian restaurant—if we use real flowers the customers eat them!"

Too Full

"If you are tired of dancing, let us sit down and have a little tête-à-tête."

"No, thank you. After such a big supper I really couldn't eat a thing."—*The Rail.*

For His Own Amusement

Tourist: "Don't you ever get lonesome up here?"

Mountaineer: "Oh, yes, but I have a couple of good jokes I tell myself."—*Current Events.*

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

'Tinkle-Bell'

TINKLE-BELL is an amusing game for a party. One guest is chosen to be the performer, and leaves the room, while the others decide on something that the performer must do. They may decide that he shall pick up an object from the mantel, carry it across the room, and place it in a basket on the radio.

One of the group is given a tumbler and spoon; then the member outside is called in. When he enters, if he walks toward the mantel, the spoon is "tinkled" against the glass, and the tinkling continues so long as he proceeds to carry out the act that the company has chosen for him to do. But as soon as he digresses in any way from the performance of his "act" the tinkling stops, showing him that he has made a wrong step or motion.

This continues until the act has been completed, or the performer acknowledges his defeat. Very amusing acts can be chosen, and it is astonishing how quickly an intelligent player will carry them out.—Miss N. R., Oakland, Calif.

Vocations
Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Initialed Apples

WOULDN'T you have been surprised if you had opened one of your Christmas packages and found your initials in green letters on a bright red apple? And wouldn't you have been curious, too, as to how such an unusual thing was accomplished?

The apple, a big winesap, came from a western Colorado orchard, and here's how it was done: While apples were still green, but nearly mature in size, Miss L— glued on the desired letters, placed a mosquito netting over the apple (lest rain loosen the letters), and let the Colorado sunshine do the rest. In September she harvested her unusual gifts, as well as quite a number of other folks' gifts.

Some of her customers asked for greetings on their apples instead of initials and a business house in a near-by town ordered several which spelled out a slogan for a window display. If the orchard bears next year, she will have several times the number of orders she had this year.—Mrs. D. C. K., Houston, Mo.

Daily Anecdote

Tit for Tat

WHISTLER, the artist, had a French poodle of which he was extraordinarily fond. On one occasion when the poodle was somewhat indisposed, Whistler had the audacity to send for Dr. Mackenzie, the great specialist.

When Mackenzie saw that he had been called to prescribe for a dog, he felt incensed, but said nothing. He, however, prescribed for the Poodle, pocketed a big fee, and drove away.

The next day he sent for Whistler. The artist, thinking he was summoned on some matter connected with his beloved poodle, dropped his work and rushed to Mackenzie's home.

When he arrived the great specialist said gravely, "How do you do, Mr. Whistler? I wanted to see you about having my front door painted."

Slowing Down for the Curve

Monitor Camera Club from Priscilla Pennell, Portland, Maine

The Crew Takes the "Back Yard Special" for a Spin. Fido Serves as a Whistle

Brevities

Humorist: The kangaroo, according to a naturalist, is like the elephant in that it never forgets. Unfortunately it is neither to elephants nor to kangaroos that we lend money now and then.

Detroit Free Press: A journalist is a newspaper worker who thinks libel isn't libel if the word "alleged" appears in front of it.

Columbus Dispatch: Now we know why they call 'em Baby Bonds—because every baby in the land is going to have to help pay for 'em some day.

Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch: Mussolini is understood to desire greatly peace on earth. Indications are that he has the exact piece in mind, too.

Parliamentary Practice
Question Box

Only questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Tellers' Reports

Question: Bylaws require a majority vote to elect officers. It often happens that there is no election on the first ballot, and we must vote several times. About a year ago the president, without previous discussion, announced that all names voted on would be written on the blackboard in alphabetical order, and not according to the number of votes received, as had been the practice ever since the church was founded. At each meeting there are six or eight tellers, together with the president and clerk, who know the result of the ballot, while the remaining membership of about 50 people are denied this knowledge. Is such a method in accordance with parliamentary law?

Answer: The tellers' report is for the information of the entire body and not for any part of it. Unless bylaws or rules provide otherwise, such report should include the number of votes received by each candidate, regardless of whether it is read or posted, and regardless of whether any candidate receives a majority. In the absence of rules or custom otherwise, the names should be listed in the order of the number of votes received. No officer has the right to withhold any part of the information on the result of a ballot unless the members, by adopting a rule, decide that such information shall be withheld.

For the Scrapbook

Wisdom

Wisdom is glorious, and never fadeth away . . . the very beginning of her is the desire of discipline, and the care of discipline is Love; Love is the keeping of her laws.—*Wisdom of Solomon.*

How to Teach

To waken interest and kindle enthusiasm is the sure way to teach easily and successfully.—*Tryon Edwards.*

Cheerio!

The most wasteful of all days is that on which one has not laughed.—*Chamfort.*

Guess Again

34

Check (√) Yes or No

(Seven Out of 10 Is a Good Score)

1. "The farmer, as well as his wife and children, were entertained at the White House." Does the foregoing sentence conform to the rules of good English? (*Yes..... No.....*)

2. Are "gate" and "gait" homonyms? (*Yes..... No.....*)

3. Are at least two of the following words misspelled: develope, accommodate, inflammation, tranquillity, crystallize? (*Yes..... No.....*)

4. Is it true that Methuselah lived more than 950 years? (*Yes..... No.....*)

5. If you were looking for the book of Joshua, and you opened your Bible to Judges, should you turn the pages at the right? (*Yes.... No....*)

6. Does any part of Michigan lie north of Illinois? (*Yes..... No.....*)

7. Would it be safe to say that Rio de Janeiro lies 2000 miles farther east than New York? (*Yes..... No.....*)

8. Was *The Last of the Mohicans* written by William Dean Howells? (*Yes..... No.....*)

9. Is Winnipeg the capital of Manitoba? (*Yes..... No.....*)

10. Is the area of Manitoba larger than the combined areas of North Dakota, South Dakota, and Nebraska? (*Yes..... No.....*)

[Answers Appear on This Page]

What They Say

Public Ownership

"Utility propaganda sneers at public ownership, calling it 'political ownership.' For many years it has sought to make Americans despise their Government and to make them feel that all public business is corrupt and inefficient. No Bolshevik propaganda has been so destructive of loyalty and respect for our Government."—*Dr. Arthur E. Morgan.*

Security

"Everywhere the dangers of uncertainty, of insecurity, of the fear that comes from insecurity, forces men and women not only to search for more perfect economic systems, but even to question the wisdom of existing political structures."—*George E. Sokolsky.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

For Others

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Nashville, Ind.

BY Christmas, our local CCC camp had accumulated a small surplus of money from some transactions at the camp. However, the men could not come to an agreement as to what the money should be used for. At last it was decided to divide the money, giving half to one captain and half to the other.

The men under the first captain used their money to buy refreshments for a party for themselves. The men under the second captain decided to give a party for the destitute children of the county. They prepared a huge Christmas tree, bought many boxes of candy, and arranged entertainment. Then, one night before Christmas, the men sent out several trucks which gathered together the children who would not have had any celebration otherwise. And everyone concerned had a genuinely good time.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Poem found—A few weeks ago F. S. S. asked the Word a Day to assist in uncovering a poem in which was the line: "Tell me, O Conscience, what thou art?" Now comes C. V. L., Buffalo, N. Y., with a full copy of the poem:

Conscience

By James Linen

1

Tell me, O Conscience! what thou art,
That fires the brain and wrings the heart;
That haunts the guilty mind with fears,
And fills the eyes with bitter tears;
That keeps the memory on the rack
By bringing recollections back;
That plays with feeling at thy will,
And tortures with consummate skill;
Whose task it is by smile or frown,
To lift man up or drag him down;
Whose sting is keener far than steel
Which felons in dark dungeons feel.
The prince may golden favors shower,
Yet he is subject to thy power.

2

The hero Honor's path may tread,
And his great name world-wide be spread;
But glory brings not peace of mind,
That Jewel rare so hard to find.
From thy dominion none can flee,
For mortals all must bow to thee!
Tell me, O Conscience! what thou art,
Weird watchman of the human heart!

3

Art thou the child of wretched Care,
That murders Sleep and mocks Despair—
And fills with pangs the human breast,
And robs the guilty head of rest—
That mutely weeps o'er crime untold,
Where Vice buys Virtue with her gold—
Whose records by some mystic hand
Are written in a fadeless land?
Tell me, O Conscience! what thou art,
Weird Watchman of the human heart.

4

The soul that claims celestial birth,
Finds naught but tainted joys on earth;
Imprisoned in a cell of clay,
That yields to laws of swift decay,—
The spirit tenant of the heart
Is ever yearning to depart;
Like some caged warbler to be free,
That it may soar, O God! to thee.

5

O Conscience! mute, mysterious guest,
Man fain would pluck thee from his breast,
As if thou wert his deadly foe,
The only cause of human woe;
Could he but snatch thy golden crown,
And madly pull thy temple down,
Dark Vice would rear her bloody shrines
Where perish hopes and virtue pines;
Strike but the brave heart-monarch dumb
And earth a desert would become.

6

When man can feel a conscience clear,
What wrongs and dangers need he fear?
Calmly at his departing breath,
It takes away the sting of death;
It nobly braves the coward world,
Till Reason from her throne be hurled;
With all the feelings of the heart
It gently plays a leading part,
In concert acting with the soul
When passions wild brook no control;
Close by life's purple fountain found,
It guards the spot as holy ground.
Tell me, O Conscience! what thou art,
Weird Watchman of the human heart.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*And Everyone Has a Wonderful Time*

By LE PELLEY

WHAT SHALL WE DO? I DON'T FEEL MUCH LIKE GOING COASTING
NEITHER DO I— I'M TIRED OF IT
Hi, MARMADUKE— WHAT SHALL WE DO TODAY?
ANYTHING BUT GO COASTING
HERE COMES DORIE LEE— MAYBE SHE'LL HAVE AN IDEA ON WHAT TO DO
HELLO BOYS, LET'S GO COASTING!
WHEEE—EEE

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*He Was Expecting the Worst*

By CARMACK

Today Sponge came along and said she'd just heard the Boss and his mother saying something about a bath, so you'd better tuck your tail and fly upstairs and hide under the bed, she purred—
"Aw," I said, "what do you mean 'tuck my tail and fly upstairs'?"
"Well," she meowed, "that's what you usually do, isn't it?"
"Huh," I replied, "I'll just show you what I think of baths"—and I stretched out and waited as comfortably as I could for the Boss to come and get me-
But in a few minutes I heard him go into the bathroom and begin giving himself a bath-Yeow! what a relief!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Assassination Cannot Rule

THERE are two ways of taking the outbreak of assassination in Japan. One is to be shocked and alarmed, to denounce the Japanese as barbarians and to apprehend all manner of evil to Japan and the world from the coup of young militarists. The other is to be awakened to an effort to discern the mental causes of such crime and what is required to hold it in check.

Undoubtedly some aspects of these assassinations are peculiar to Japan. The pathological patriotism that produced them is explained in a following editorial. But violence and militarism are not distinctively Japanese. No one who has read the news of the rest of the world in recent months can believe that. Not when murder is an accepted instrument of government in so many Western countries and military might an accepted basis for national policy throughout the world. Let the nation that is wholly without similar manifestations of hate and unreason cast the first stone.

An intelligent response to this outbreak includes neither fear nor anger. There is no certainty this coup will have unfortunate international repercussions. It may easily weaken the militaristic expansionists. Nor need this epidemic of violence spread. And certainly anger toward the Japanese people because of this tragedy would be as irrational as the thinking which produced it. Rather is the same kind of sympathy and helpfulness called for that evoked sincere gratitude from Japan after the earthquake of 1923.

Even more is there need for all countries where bitterness and dictatorial thinking have been developing to heed the warning just run up in Tokyo. Violence grows by what it feeds on. Assassination is only the final flowering of the hate and inhumanity which have been creeping into social and political thought in every country. All who have any understanding of the value of peaceful democratic processes can help to halt this trend. All who have some understanding of the underlying spiritual unity within and among nations can help heal hate and thus defeat the claim of violence to rule.

Pathological Nationalism

THE superpatriotism which will be urged in Japan to account for the present assassinations is the price that the country of the Rising Sun is paying for a seventy-year regimentation of nationalism.

Commodore Perry knocked at the door of a country still hermit and feudal. For ten centuries the course of national authority then, as now, was the Mikado. But prior to Commodore Perry's visit he was kept in monkish seclusion by the dominant feudal lord. It was the clan that could overcome its rivals that held the premier power. Thus Perry dealt with the Tokagawas, not the Mikado's court. The size and armament of the American men-of-war showed the Japanese that they could no longer remain aloof from the world. They were likewise persuaded that if as a nation they were to remain an independent entity they must put on the modern trappings of nationalism.

So the dust was brushed off the throne, and in the new Mikado, who happened to come into the succession at this time, that venerable institution began to wake up in true Rip Van Winkle style. In the West the event is called the Restoration of 1868. In Japan the word is "renovation." It is an apt word. For under the great Emperor Meÿi, assisted by as able a group of statesmen as ever presided at the birth (or rebirth) of a nation, the country began its quick and spectacular climb into the very front rank of modern powers.

These statesmen could succeed only by inoculating the Japanese with their own nationalism. They even went to the extent of elevating Mikado worship into a religion. So successful was this method that most Japanese today rank their Emperor among the divinities. The great problem in those early days was what to do with the famous *samurai*. The *samurai* were the knights who formerly served the feudal lords. They were in the habit of avenging with their swords (those fearsome two-handed weapons which are so familiar in the art of Japan, and which the military are now trying to bring back to favor) real or fancied insults to their masters. They brooked neither explanation nor argument.

What the Mikado's new advisers did was systematically to transform the allegiance of the *samurai* to Emperor and state. In similar circumstances the same process took many, many years in England. In fact, it was not till Henry VIII came to the throne that the King was able to attract the complete fealty of English knighthood. In Japan the process took only a decade or two. But it was expedited by making allowances for the *samurai* and their imitators, the latter of whom were no better than toughs. Specifically they were given far more leeway to take the law into their own hands "in behalf" of their new master than would have been allowed in any other country. In the expression of their neo-patriotism a diverted loyalty was enough. They were not taught to civilize their quick tempers and to keep their hands off their sword-hilts.

Thus, if Japanese superpatriots draw the sword in reparation for real or fancied injuries to the state, Japanese leadership cannot criticize them too harshly (as, judging from Mr. Elliston's article in the Monitor yesterday, they don't) without criticizing the whole philosophy of Japanese political training.

Paying for Political Piping

FIFTY million dollars can't be wrong—if the votes are to be kept "right." That is the sort of political philosophizing President Roosevelt must buck in turning back the Senate bill which would appropriate $50,000,000 for loans to farmers for production of crops during 1936.

It is not that farmers do not need, or that they are not deserving of, aid in certain unusually difficult circumstances. Where their operations are on a very small scale they cannot get credit from private sources because the interest on loans would not cover the cost of bookkeeping. Others have been handicapped by drought or have had to cope with dust storms, floods and pests.

President Roosevelt has recognized their needs, but believes these can be met with funds "materially less" than those proposed in the bill he has just rejected. The $50,000,000 fund no doubt would be dispensed also among borrowers who could get credit from other sources, but who are being taught by the pressure politics school of leadership that what a politically potent minority wants can be supplied at the expense of an incompletely informed majority.

It is in the defense of this majority who can see the disbursements of generosity which politicians make, but who are denied a view of the contribution that the taxpayer must make to every political benevolence, that President Roosevelt in his message on the 1937 budget said:

> If the Congress enacts legislation at the coming session which will impose additional charges upon the Treasury for which provision is not already made in this budget, I strongly urge that additional taxes be provided to cover such charges.

This is not an outline of the most expedient sort of politics, as any Congressman who hopes for re-election by largess-captured voters will tell you. But it is good politics at a time when the people are being awakened to the fact that government generosity to special groups often amounts simply to giving everybody's money to anybody with enough influence to get it.

The farmers who need aid are frank enough about it. Presumably they are willing to rest their case on its merits with the country as a whole—and they can afford to. But neither they nor any other group of citizens can afford to forget that Government aid is not something that the public receives gratis; it is something the public buys with its own hard-earned money. But as long as this fact is hidden in bills which appropriate funds for special purposes without providing for special taxes, the public will remain victim rather than beneficiary of a politically encouraged willingness to rely on government "generosity."

Mittens and Men

KNITTING at the dinner table has been barred at Grinnell College. The click-click of needles, the women's self-government board declared, had a demoralizing effect on the "art of table conversation." And well it might.

Knitting is a subtle thing. The blue beret or scarlet sweater which so miraculously—to the masculine eye—takes shape with so little apparent effort is a long way from being all there is to knitting. That is why men muff it so conspicuously. Oh, of course, there are men knitters. Much to the quiet amusement of the fair sex. For the masculine manipulator clumsily thinks he is knitting just because he conscientiously turns out a pair of mittens.

What every woman knows is that that is the least part of it. With her, knitting is a highly developed form of self-expression. "Demoralizing to table conservation." Why, strong lecturers have wilted under the cold disapproval of clashing needles of steel. Just as orchestra conductors have "drowned" a singer they didn't like, so the Wednesday Woman's Club's fast and furious knitting has been known to rout the rash professor tactfully expounding why woman's place is in the home.

"'Tend to your knittin'" was never necessary as an admonition to the slow-fingered male essaying the art. Poor creature, that's all he can attend to then. Not for him the graceful nonchalance of feminine knitting fingers whose owners chat on every subject grave and gay. Though apparently the "Betty Co-Eds" of Grinnell are made of sterner stuff. When they knit the only yarns that interest them are those of wool. Less earnest was the lady in Sir Philip Sidney's "Arcadia":

> Knitting and withal singing, and it seemed that her voice comforted her hands to work.

But the "gentle and vertuous" poet-knight lived in the sixteenth century. At Grinnell we are assured 360 girls knitted so hard that they left off talking. Honestly!

Japanese Sea Dog

Book News of the Day

IN TOGO AND THE RISE OF JAPANESE SEA POWER (New York: Longmans Green. $4) Edwin A. Falk not only presents a biography of Japan's most famous sea-fighter but records the phenomenal rise of the Island Empire to its present position as one of the world's three great naval powers.

Born at Kajima in 1847, Togo saw his country emerge from the status of a feudal state to its present place in the sun. As a boy he witnessed the end of Japan's exclusion policy, when by the Treaty of Kanagawa Commodore Perry opened the ports of Nippon to the commerce of the seven seas. A few years later as a lad in his teens he heard the still more insistent demands for the open-door policy as the guns of a bombarding British squadron leveled the forts of Kagoshimsa.

The inevitable acceptance of intercourse with other nations was met with Japanese determination to become a maritime power. A few ships equipped with a heterogeneous collection of obsolete weapons formed the nucleus of the fleet to be. Trained personnel was the next demand, and favored young men were chosen to undergo a period of training with the great sea power of the West, Britain. What more natural than that young Togo Heihachiro, born of rich and influential parents, and raised under the strict Samurai code, should be one of the chosen?

In due course the future Admiral found himself a cadet on H. M. S. Worcester, under the stern but efficient eye of the celebrated Commander John H. Smith.

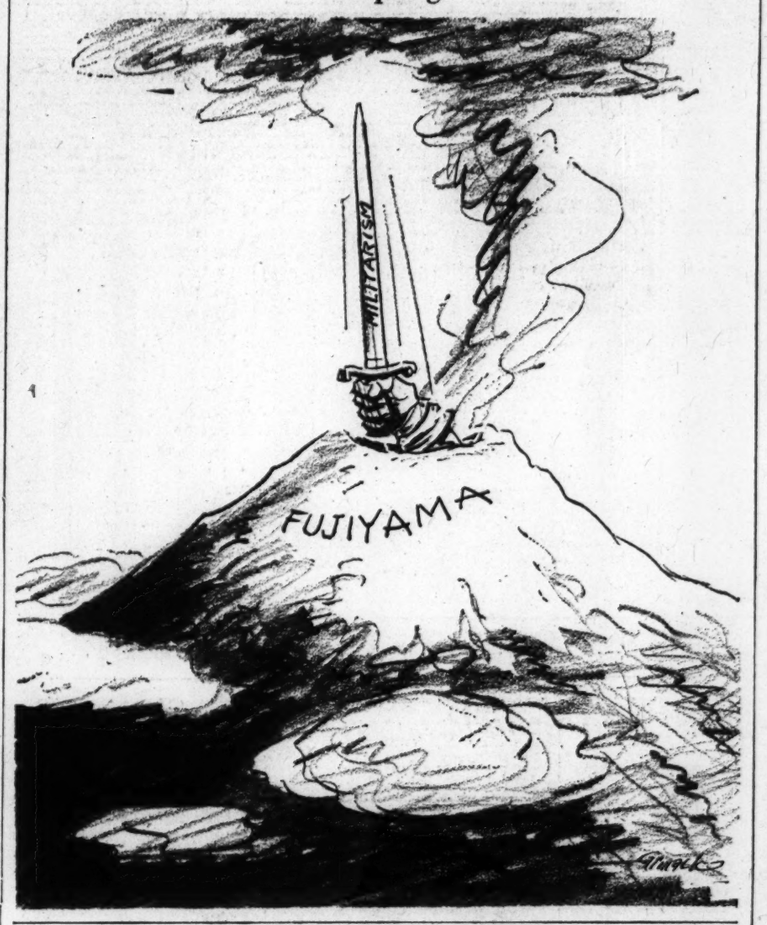
In 1878, with the launching of the first three units of the new Japanese Navy from British dockyards, Sub-Lieutenant Togo bade good-by to England and sailed to take up his new duties. His quick rise to Lieutenant Commander gave him an early opportunity for command and in the years which followed the new naval arm of Japan was being quickly forged.

At Yalu, Japanese naval power was demonstrated in the decisive victory over a heavier but poorly equipped, though gallant, Chinese fleet. Togo's first real engagement taught him lessons which were to stand him in excellent stead throughout his career. His victory at the straits of Tsushima a decade later revealed the unmistakable superiority of Togo's tactics as well as the superior gunnery and handling of his ships. That the Russian ships were not well conditioned must be admitted, but that cannot alter the final judgment.

The author paints a vivid picture of Admiral Togo on the exposed bridge of his flagship, the Mikasa, as he led his fleet in the difficult tactical maneuver of "crossing the T," an audacious act which, had the Russian gunnery been of an equally high standard, might well have cost him his ship and the battle.

C. W. E. M.

Erupting



Ten Thousand Silences

WEEK-END guests break with a burst of cheerful noise across the quiet routine of Tranquil Corner. After their departure our thoughts always turn to the Trail of Ten Thousand Silences. The dogs are well aware of this fact and Monday morning usually sees them both on the lawn early, tails swishing, eyes eagerly alight.

"Come along," Turpin wagged this morning, "what you need is a walk up the Trail. It is so quiet there you can hear a rabbit's ears flap."

"But I ought to work," I objected.

"Possibly," grinned Turpin "but, after all, if you keep dogs, it is your plain duty to exercise them."

"True," I agreed, "and there's a fresh fall of snow on the mountain peaks and the sky is a marvelous blue. Yes, perhaps it really is my duty to take you dogs for a walk."

Turpin executed his famous spiral leap into the air and emitted three sharp barks which roused Ronald, his somewhat lazy son, to action. Together they raced on ahead of me up the road beside which a tiny stream splashes in miniature cascades from pool to pool. This morning each one of these pools was a cold blue mirror of the sky, edged by copper brown bracken fronds.

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At Charity Hackett's house I paused, for she was leaning over her gate. Her gentle eyes scrutinized the landscape with calm delight. She stooped to pick some snowdrops, then pinned them to my coat.

"Before we know where we are we'll be gathering violets and primroses once more," she said.

The changing flowers in her garden form the only calendar at which Charity ever looks with interest, and she seldom lets you pass her gate without a fragrant gift.

"Look over there," she told me, "do you see what I see?"

I followed the direction of her pointing finger. Deep in the thicket something soft and silvery caught the light.

"Charity! Are they really pussy willows already?"

"Indeed they are, the very first. I saw them yesterday. I hoped you'd be up this way to see them. Why, we'll be hearing early morning bird concerts in no time."

Just beyond Charity's house the road ends abruptly, almost, it seems, at the mountains' feet; and off to the left winds the Trail of Ten Thousand Silences. We gave the narrow forest path this name because there, through mighty groves of evergreens silence sweeps over you in waves that are awash from primeval centuries.

* * *

Take but a few steps along this trail; you leave civilization, time and stress of toil behind. Nothing remains but silence, stillness and the color of the woods. Beautiful is the silver of lichen-hung branches; scarlet and orange fungi on fallen logs; the faint green powder of mold upon gray rocks, beautiful are the countless shades of green, the lines, sweeps and curves delicately traced against the background of blue sky; the dark leaves of Oregon grape that edge the damp brown path. Very peaceful are the logged-off spaces—green corridors filled with iridescent light and leading to a deep blue wall which is the mountain's lowest slope.

But most impressive of all is the silence, and the sound that breaks it intermittently, sough of the wind high among treetops. This morning it rose and fell and rose again, a calm and lovely voice with which the forest sought to tell us of its secrets. We listened, striving to comprehend, but always, before we caught its meaning, the murmur died away. It was something, it seemed, too delicate and too remote for us to grasp.

Then suddenly, from a tangled thicket, came the twitter of a bird. On the chilly air faint tinkling notes trembled for a moment then faded away. Had some feathered dreamer wakened to smile at our efforts and drop a helpful hint? For us, the tiny tinkling note interpreted the message of the mighty woods. In it was a promise of spring. JOAN S. GRIGSBY

North . . South . . East . . West

The Middle West Bids

By Frank L. Perrin

CHICAGO

IN THIS city by the lake the people are wondering, and some are inquiring, just why the somewhat distinguished and enterprising Mayor of Biarritz, France, Ferdinand Hirigoyen, is confining his interesting quest to the cities of the eastern coast country, with high points in New York and the Florida resort cities. It is because of the unusual mission which the French Mayor has undertaken that surprise and no little disappointment is felt because he seems to have overlooked, as a prospecting miner so often overlooks, the location where really high-grade pay dirt is most likely to be found.

Readers of newspapers during the last few days have probably seen and discussed the plan which Monsieur Hirigoyen has come to the United States to advance. He proposes a new international loan, not of money or credits, but of young men who possess vision and ideas which reflect the pioneering qualities of resourcefulness and initiative displayed by Americans during the so-called depression period. Those to whom the appeal is made may be inclined to feel flattered. It is encouraging, to say the least, that whatever progress has been made because of resourcefulness, courage, and a willingness to share opportunities somewhat equally, has attracted the attention of students and economists both at home or abroad.

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It is the formula which the Mayor believes he has discovered, as well as those trained in the compounding and combining of it, that he would borrow for use in his own country. He refers to it as a "spiritual borrowing" negotiated through an exchange of young men between France and the United States. By this means it is hoped, he says, to meet the moral crisis which he feels may persist in Europe even after a fair measure of economic recovery has been achieved. He is quoted as having declared that in his country and elsewhere in Europe "the world has been made into a feudal countryside." The need there, in his estimation, is to acquire two prime qualities which America possesses, rapidity of adaptation to changing circumstances, and a real taste for responsibility.

In this particular section of the vast territory described as the Middle West there are those who are quite convinced that young men possessing these qualifications can be found and that their availability is assured. In no region anywhere in the world, it might be shown, has there been a more progressive and substantial growth in a country than in the agricultural, industrial and cultural establishments of this comparatively new empire. Even I, as I look out over this great modern city, easily recall the picture which it presented to me in my youth. It was in the days not long after the disastrous fire which all but wiped out the city of frame and fragile brick buildings. Yet Chicago was a metropolis even in those years. It was the commercial, though not the cultural center of a region still new and undeveloped.

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Our visitor from Biarritz, by the way, seems in some way to be a pioneer, or at least the possessor of that pioneering spirit to which he refers. The exchange, or borrowing and lending, which he proposes, is of a kind and extent not heretofore undertaken. It is more than an exchange of students among colleges and universities, possibly with an admitted advantage on the side of the country and people he represents. The Mayor admits that the qualities he seeks are possessed in America. The acute need exists in his own country. But a leveling process would be undertaken through the quite simple means of sending from France to the United States ultimately thousands of young men who would undertake, by contact, training and education, to absorb those qualities now lacking, in the view of those whom the Mayor represents.

Is it not by some such process as our visitor proposes that the major problems of neighboring and friendly nations are to be solved? There lies before civilization a common and certainly a desirable goal which recedes with every clash or contest by which it is sought to realize or establish national supremacy. The better way seems to have been revealed to our friend, the Mayor, as one which he himself describes as spiritual borrowing. Perhaps it would be difficult to propose anything in the form of an international loan which would insure to both borrowers and lenders a higher or more certain dividend. The Middle West bids for its share in this investment.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Skins for Soft Broadtail

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I venture to draw your attention to the cruel methods often employed in Russia in order to supply thoughtless women with soft broadtail furs? Surely women will protest and refuse to wear them when they learn that the Persian sheep are given 100 blows with iron rods to cause the premature birth of their young, which are then skinned.

Bath, England. (Miss) M. A. ANDERSON

The Wide Horizon

In the Wake of Japan's Walkout

By William Henry Chamberlin

TOKYO

BY WALKING out of the London Naval Conference after the other powers had refused to concede its demand for naval parity Japan gave a third unmistakable indication of its intention to play a lone hand in the Far East. In the light of this week's military coup, Japan evidently is eager to speed up the playing of its hand, too. The first indication was the withdrawal from the League of Nations in March, 1933; the second was the abrogation of the Washington Naval Treaty at the end of 1934.

The failure of the London naval talks to reach any positive conclusions excited no surprise here. The clearcut opposition of national viewpoints was so evident in advance that the breakdown of the conference was well discounted in advance. What did perhaps arouse surprise was the action of America and Great Britain in sending full-dress delegations to take part in the conversations. And the close Anglo-American co-operation during the discussions was far from acceptable to Japanese diplomacy.

The Japanese reaction after the news of the withdrawal of the delegation had reached Tokyo was somewhat suggestive of the traditional boy who wanted to have his cake and eat it too. The idea of vindicating the claim of parity, defying the rest of the world in the process, struck the always responsive chord of Japanese nationalist feeling. At the same time there was an uneasy undercurrent of feeling that isolation, while it might be glorious, might also be expensive.

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The demand for parity, after having been advanced, could not be modified or retracted. To the Japanese public mind the issue had become one of national honor; the acceptance of a ratio inferior to that of Great Britain and America was regarded as a stigma of inferiority.

Apart from sentiment, there were solid political and strategic reasons behind the Japanese insistence on the right to build a navy equal to that of any other power. The eternal problem of China figured prominently in this connection. Japan's leaders reckoned that any weakness or wavering in the matter of parity would encourage the Nanking Government to evade or resist Japanese demands, to play off the western powers against Japan. By the same token a firm stand on the naval issue, according to the Japanese calculations, would generate more "sincerity"—that is, submissiveness, on the part of China in such matters as admitting a large share of Japanese military, political and economic influence in North China, co-operating in the suppression of Communism and so forth.

Thoughtful Japanese are concerned at the prospect of Anglo-American political co-operation that might, in certain emergencies, be the prelude to naval co-operation. But both the army and the navy in Japan possess the psychology of the football team that has gone through two seasons without a defeat and that is convinced it simply cannot be beaten. This week's military coup may only strengthen that feeling.

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The fact that Japan has placed parity in the foreground of its naval demands may have created the impression abroad that Japan would endeavor to duplicate the American and British Navies, ship by ship, after the treaty limitations expire at the end of this year. Actually nothing of the kind is likely to occur. Contrary to scarehead rumors that crop up from time to time, Japan has not the slightest intention of constructing the type of fleet, heavily equipped with huge battleships and cruisers with large cruising radius, that would be necessary for any serious attack on the United States or on any outlying British overseas dominions or colonies. What Japan does want is a fleet that will be invincible in the western Pacific, a fleet strong in swift small cruisers, submarines and destroyers. Such a navy, with the invaluable natural auxiliary of Japan's hundreds of islands would, so the Japanese naval experts believe, confront with a good prospect of success the expensive heavy battleships or large cruisers of a foreign power, the fighting efficiency of which would be diminished as they approached Japan's shores because of the absence of bases for repairing and refueling.

It is the intention to build such a navy, freed from the category limitations of the Washington treaty, that explains the expectation, which may or may not be fulfilled, that naval appropriations will not be appreciably increased, even after the validity of the treaty expires. The Japanese are sincerely convinced that this type of navy, which could never, with any prospect of success, cross the Pacific or even attack Hawaii, represents their professed ideal of "non-menace and nonaggression."

When one observes that a Japanese navy supreme in Asiatic waters means effective Japanese domination of China the average Japanese retorts: "Well, why not?" And this opens up the endless and perhaps insoluble problems of the restraints which other powers have placed on Japanese trade and migration, of Japan's need and right to expand, of non-Japanese foreign vested interests in China, of China's ability and right to possess full national independence.